THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1822. No. 1656.

Education Society,

THE Annual Sermon for the Benefit of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor will be preached at ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, on Sunday morning next the 3d instant, by the REVD. HENRY DAVIES Secretary to the Institution.

Bombay 26th February 1822.

Advertisement.

THE Public are hereby informed that a small Shipment of Beer, declared to be of superior quality amounting only to 40 Hogsheads, has been sent out upon trial on the ship Rockingham Captain Waugh by the celebrated Firm of *Dunbar and Gillar*, and that the same is now selling, for ready money only, at Rupees 70 per Hhd. at the Godown directly under Mr. Ayrton's office, where a person attends for that purpose, from 10 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon.

Bombay 26th February 1822.

Advertisement.

DUNJEESHAW and FRAMJEE, have a few dozen of excellent WHITE CHAMPAGNE, which they will Sell at the low price of Rupees Sixty per dozen, for ready money only.—Muster Bottles to be paid for on delivery.

Bombay 27th February 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the year 1822-23 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Medow-Street, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
13th February 1822.

લાહેર-ખબર*

આ-લખેઆથી-ખબર-આપીઇ
ચ-જે-શ્રી- મુમજ-શેઇકની-હદમાં
ના-ઘેરોનાં-ટાકશા-બાબત-શંને
૧૮૨૨ તથા ૧૮૨૩ નુ-દફતર-
મીશતર-નોટંન-શાહેબ-જે-હાલ-
ટાકશાનાં-પજશા-વશ્રુલ-કરેછે-
તેનેહાપ્રીશમાં-શ્રી-કોટ-મધે-પર
ગીનાં-દેવલને-રશતે-ઉધારૂ-રા
ખુછે-આજદંતથી-આશ ૧ ઇક-
શ્રુધી-જેકોઇને-તપાશવુ-હોએ-
તો-તાહાં-જઇનેતપાશે-જે-હિ-બા
બે-પોતાનો-અરજ-કરવો-હોએ-
તો-તે-મુદતમાં-કરે-મુદત-પછે-શા
ભલવાનો-નથી *

તારીખ- ૧૩ મી-ફેબરવારી-શં
ને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી*

ખીનાટંન

પીરા-જુશાનીશાના-કલારક

For Sale

A Fashionable Landau imported by the Rockingham. It was made to order is of the best materials, and is parted with merely because the Gentleman who commissioned it, cannot, owing to the state of the roads, use it at the station to which he is likely soon to proceed. It will be sold for prime cost and charges,—Enquire of the Editor of this Paper. *Bombay, 20th Feb.* 1822.

FOR SALE
ON
Commission.

MR. ANDERSON has for Sale a good Sextant with Brass Stand, and an Artificial Horizon Price Rs. 275. *Also* 22 *Vols. Of the Encyclopedia, Britannica (Second hand) Price Rs.* 475. *One sett of Rees Encyclopedia in* 85 *parts in Boards, beautiful Types Price Rs* 800, *with numerous other Inportant and valuable Publications.*

Bombay 13th February 1822.

Lalla Faquira

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE.
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
Hyson Tea.

		Rupees.
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto, ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine, ...	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, ...	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

BAXTER & CO.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

A CASE of fine Cutlery, and 3 Cases of Glass Ware, which will be divided into small Lots for the Convenience of purchasers; also a few dozens of Hodgson's Pale Ale, Rum and Hollands &c.

AT 1 O'CLOCK

A Chariot, and a Shigrampo, in very good repair, with Buggy & Saddle Horses.

B. & C. Have several Horses and Carriages fot Sale on Commission.—Also A New Billiard Table with Balls, Cues and Maces complete.

Bombay 22d Feb. 1822.

Advertisement.

IN Republishing the undermentioned advertisement of the 14th November 1821 the Executor and Executrix of the late *Eduljee Cursetjee* deem it right to mention that they are now about to make a Division of the Estate of the deceased in conformity with the Provisions of his will and to intimate to certain alleged Creditors of the said deceased who have sent in claims against him, but which they refused to Authenticate even by their signatures, that such claims can not be attended to, until rendered in due form.

The Executor and Executrix will proceed to a distribution of the Estate on the 1st March next.

Bombay, 19th February 1822.

Advertisement.

DOSABHOY EDULJEE, Son, and MOOTEEBOY, widow Executor and Executrix of the late EDULJEE CURSETJEE, deceased, request that all persons having any claims or demands on or against the said Estate of the deceased, will send in the same to the above named Executor and Executrix,, duly authenticated on or before the 10th day of December next 1821, in order that the same may be examined and if correct, adjusted without delay. Any persons failing to render their accounts within the above period will be excluded from the settlement of the Estate the Executor and Executrix are about to make; and any claim afterwards made will be considered invalid and not to be attended to. The above named Executor and Executrix request that all persons indebted to the said Estate will forthwith dischage the amount of their respective debts accordingly,

Bombay. 14th November 1821.

A CARD.

THE Executor and Executrix of *Eduljee Cursetjee*, lately deceased, having notified by Advertisement in the Bombay Gazette of the 20th instant, that several claims had been sent in against the Estate not authenticated, those Claimants beg to state that they feel some surprize at such an assertion and can only account for it on the Ground of Mistake, or the ignorance of the Executors on the subject as the accounts have been sent in with the usual communications in such cases; All the claims it is conceived must now have been notified to the Executors and the Claimants need scarcely state what is the duty in such case of an Executor, but if the Executors are not informed thereon it would perhaps be a prudent step first to consult counsel before they come to a Distribution of the Deceased Estate.

BAKERY

AT OMBERCARY.

ON SATURDAY

The 2d of March next

AT 4, IN THE AFTERNOON

BY order of the administratrix will be sold by Messrs Kempt and Co. by Public Auction the well known Bakery at Ombercary, together with a desirable Dwelling House and out Houses the Property of the late *Mr. Edward Tadman* Deceased. A Purvoe attends daily, Sunday excepted, to show the Premises from 10 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon.

Conditions may be known on application to *Mr. Kempt* with whom also may be seen the Title deeds of the premises in qnestion.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

WHENEVER Staff Officers of any branch of the Service who have entered into Security Bonds to Government, wish to obtain leave of absence, reudering it necessary that a nother officer should be appointed to receive temporary charge of their office; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that their applications, in favor of the person whom they may be desirous of being appointed to offi iate for them, be accompanied by an engagement, on the par of their sureties, to become responsible for such officer during the period of his charge; in the same manner, and to the same exten, as for themselves.

Lieutenant, C. C. Massey, of the 2d Batt. 4th Regiment N. I., having, on examination, been found qualified for the duties of an Interpreter in the Mahratta language, is appointed an Interpreter in that language to that Battalion, to which he already stands appointed Interpreter in Hindostani and Quarter Master.—Date of appointment 15th February 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms the Brigade Orders issued by Colonel Ewart, C. B. on the 1st instant, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Collis, of the 2d | 8th Regiment N. I., to act as Major of Brigade until the arrival of Captain Lamy, and Lieutenant Athill, of the Engineers to take charge of the Fort of Sholapoor on the departure of Captain Crozier.

14*th February* 1822.

Captain W. H. Stanley, Paymaster of the Baroda Subsidiary Force, is permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs; with leave of absence for six weeks, from the date of his quitting Baroda.

16*th Februarr* 1822.

Lieutenant Frederick Hadow Billamore, of the 2d. Batt. 6th Regt. N. I., is appointed to officiate as Quarter Master to the Battalion, agreeably to the General Order of the 22d of June 1820.

18*th February* 1822.

Lieutenant Anthony Morse, is appointed to act as Assistant Quarter Master General to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, vice Stewart deceased.—Date of appointment 1st of February 1822, and Lieutenant Seton is appointed Aide de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Captain Gerrans, of the 2d | 10th Regiment N. I., is appointed to the Command of Sholapoor, vacant by the nomination of Captain Crozier to the situation of Brigade Major at Sattarah.

20*th February* 1822.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. W. Aitchison, Major of Brigade to the Surat Division of the Army, is allowed a furlough to he Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, for a period of twelve months, from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council
J. HENDERSON,
Sec to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

16TH FEBRUARY 1822.

MR. John Andrew Shaw, to be Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in the Concans.

21ST FEBRUARY 1822.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, to be First Assistant to the Collector at Ammednuggur.

Mr. George Giberne, to be Register at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. John Pyne, to be second Register at Ahmedabad

Mr, William Sprott, Boyd to be Second Assistant to the Collector at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Henry Frederick Dent, to be Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Candiesh.

Mr Robert Eden, of the Madras Civil Service, to be Register in the Southern Marhatta Country.

TO HAVE EFFECT FROM

1ST APRIL.

Mr. James Bruce Simson, to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector at Poona.

Mr. Henry Borradaile, to be Register at Poona.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 21, Capt. G. B. Brooks, from Sholapoor.

Do. Lieut. W. Wade, 2d Bat. 8th Regt, do.

Do. Lieut. Col. A. Barclay, 1st Light Cavalry, from Katywar.

Do. Asst. Surg. P. H. Graham, 2d | 3d Regt. do.

Do. Cornet C. J. Conyngham, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry do.

Do. Lieut. Mauncell, 1st | 3d Regt. from Mulligaum.

22. Lieut. & Adjt. A. N. Riddell, Pioneers fom Panwell.

Do. Asst. Surg. James Pringle, 2d | 11th Regt. from Bheeundy.

Do. Capt. A. Wagn, Browne, Major of Brigade Poonah from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 24. Lieut. J. Lloyd, Artillery to Nagpoor.

Do. Lieut. C. Mathison, 1st—3d N. I. to Sea.

Do. Capt. J. W. Aitchison, Brigade Major to Cape of Good Hope,

25. Asst. Surg. James Pringle, 2d | 11th Regt. to Poonah

Do. Capt. J. W. Falconer, 1st Regt. N. I. to England.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

26. Major W. Dovetou, 1st | 4th Regt. B. N. I. to Auringabud.

Do. Major P. DeLamote 3d Light Cavalry to England.

Do. Lieut. Acting Adjutant, A. N. Riddell, Pioneers to Panwell.

27. Capt. A. W. Browne, Major of Brigade to Poonah.

CORRESPONDENTS.

By I. H. E. E. the various vegetative tribe,
Wrapt in a filmy net and clad with leaves,
Draw the live ether, and imbibe the dew:
By I. H. E. E. dispos'd into Congenial soils,
Stands each attractive plant, and sucks and swells
The juicy tide; a twining mass of tubes.

THOMSON.

TO

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The favorable reception my last communication obtained from your lamented predecessor, emboldens me to solicit your indulgence to the following remarks, on a subject, in which every friend to humanity must feel interested.

"The limited acquaintance, hitherto enjoyed by our Countrymen in India, with the various qualities, and medicinal virtues, of the vegetable productions of its soil, has often been admitted to be a subject of regret. Much has doubtless been done by the labours of such meritorious individuals as Roxburgh, Ainslie, Fleming, and several others, but that much more still remains to be accomplished, before we can become familiarly acquainted with the useful properties of the numerous tribes of the vegetable Kingdom, growing in every direction around us, there can hardly exist a doubt. It has been judiciously and correctly observed by one who was fully, competent to decide upon the matter, that "Those who think superficially up- "on this subject, may suppose that the "stock of Asiatic productions is now "nearly exhausted. This is so far from "being the fact, that it may be consider- "ed as but just opened. The Eastern "frontier of Bengal has in the short "space of four years, produced One "hundred and ninety species, all collec- "ted by one man, Mr. M. R. Smith of "Silhet, and he far from being in such "opulent circumstances as will permit "him to expend much in these pursuits. "The success with which he has led the "way, is sufficient to warrant very en- "larged expectations, when the whole "of that extensive region shall be care- "fully examined. When to this we add "the whole of our northern frontier, "reaching from the Garrow mountains "to Cashmere, and reflect, that a very "great part of it borders on the most "elevated range of mountains in the "world, we may surely indulge sanguine "expectations of large additions to our "Botanical Treasures without danger "of disappointment.

"To the extensive regions of forest "land on our borders, we must add the "vast tracts of forest and mountain, in "every part of Hindoost'han; and with "these were we to unite the Countries "east of Bengal, and the Islands scat- "tered about the Indian Ocean; if the "number of plants yet undiscovered "bears any proportion to those disco- "vered within the last twenty years, up- "on any given area of country in India, "and indeed actually conveyed to the "Botanical Garden at Calcutta, the sum "total will almost exceed the bounds of "credibility." Dr. W. Carey, Preface to the Hortus Bengalensis. 1814 P. VIII. IX.—

I was led to this subject by observing in the 263rd number of the Calcutta Journal, of the 4th Oct. last, that the Water plantain (Alisma plantago Linn.) had been successfully administered in a case of Hydrophobia, that for a period of 25 years it had been constantly made use of in the Russian Government of Thoula, and that out of an immense number of cases, hardly a single instance of failure had been known. The powder of the dried root, given internally appears to be the usual mode of prescription. Tho' the Waterplantain is indigenous in many parts of Europe, and likewise in Great Britain, I am not aware that it has ever formed a part of our Materia Medica, on the contrary it has been noted for the noxious quality of it's juices, which are said to poison cattle that feed upon it. This Tribe of plants belongs to the Sixth Class and Fifth order of the Linnean System, and in his Ordines Naturales ranks under the Tripetaloidœ; It is a member of the 18th Family of Jussieu's method, denominated Les Butomes ou Joncoides: The Alisma of Linn: and Dill: the Damasonium of Tournef: and Vaillt., and Les Alismes ou plantains D'Eau, of Jussieu, is the same Genus. This last refers Damasonium to a distinct Genus, vizt. Le Fluteau ou La Damasone Etoilee; Damasonium Stellatum of Dalechamp, Hist, 1,058. But it is so nearly allied to Alisma that Linneus includes it in the same family, under the name of Alisma Dāmasonium. There are Ten species of Alisma known, of which the plantago is the Chief, distinguished from the rest by it's acute ovate, leaves, and obtusely threecornered pericarp, forming a globular head, and containing the Capsules from 12 to 18 and 20, with one seed in each. They are all either annual or herbaceous, chiefly found in Moist Watery situations, and on the borders of marshes and stagnant pools. Five species are common to Europe, Three to America, and one to Guinea, the remaining species is a native both of Spain and Northern Africa.

It would be worth the while of such medical Gentlemen, whom duty or inclination might lead towards our Northern possessions, to ascertain whether the plantago, or any of it's congenus are to be found in Upper Hindoost'han. If any one should be so fortunate as to meet with the former, it would here be needless to enlarge on the incalculable benefits that might eventually accrue to the cause of humanity; for of all diseases wherewith it hath pleased the Almighty to afflict mankind, the Hydrophobia is certainly the most appalling, and the least understood. That they are to be met with is evident from the circumstance of the Damasonium Indicum being indigenous to Bengal, where it flowers during the rains, ripens it's seed in the Cool season, and is known by the vernacular appellation Panee Kula, (lity Waterplantain.) In Telinga it is termed Neer Veneki-both names denoting it's Aquatic Habit.

Should the foregoing remarks tend in any degree to stimulate the researches of those more competent to do justice to so important an object of investigation, than I am, I shall feel happy in the reflection of having drawn their attention to the subject; Begging to apologise for having taken up so much of your valuable space I remain.

Mr. Editor,
Your Obedient Servant
BOTANICUS.

Western India
5th February. 1822.

ERRATA

In our last in the Advertisements respecting the Executor and Executrix of the late Eduljee Cursetjee for *4th November* read *14th*, for *10th day of December next* 1822 read *10th day of December next* 1821, *and for 19th February* 1822 read *14th November* 1821.

BOMBAY.
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY 27TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - - - do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - - - do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

9 Months sight on London, per Rupee.			1—10
30 Days — on Calcutta —	108	— 100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½	— 100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	100¾	— 100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	103½	— 100 Poonah	do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Antnee	117	100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days ——————Sicca	96	100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days — Brodera —	93	100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —	—	225 Per 100.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"Cælebs in the East" shall certainly appear in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 27TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

We continue our Extracts from the English papers, and have still many interesting details which we hope to present our readers with in due time.

We have been favored by a respectable Native Merchant with the following Extract of a letter dated Canton 25th December last.

"By the particulars below you will perceive that we have already a stock of 1,46,780 Bales of Cotton on hand besides that of the 2 Ships lately arrived, and of the 5 or 6 other Ships Expected from Bengal and Bombay, which will make a stock of about 190,000 Bales, while not a single Bale can be Sold, the present stock will be sufficient for the Consumption of two years to come, and if any Cotton comes next season it will not be Sold even at 6. Tales.—Most of the Hong merchants refuse to pay ready money for Cotton, Neither do they wish to give goods in barter, whence shall they pay? they are almost buried in debt, and being hard pressed they buy Cottons at high prices and Sell them back at immense loss. I have heard to day that the H. Company's Cotton per Ship Almora has been bought by Kinqua at 6. months, credit in consequence of the principal Hong merchants having peremptorily refused to buy it. You may believe all the above particulars to be true, and by no means engage in Cotton Speculations the next year.

Particulars of 1,46,780. Bales of Cotton remaining with the Hong merchants.

	Bombay Bales.	Bengal Bales.	Total Bales.
Mouqua	25,200.	9,300.	34,500.
Houqua	8,700.	19000.	27,700.
Kinqua	10,000.	11,800.	21,800.
Pouqua	2,640.	2,600.	5,240.
Pankequa	4.300.	1,440.	5,740.
Foonqua	6,000.	10,500.	16,500.
Manpop	900.	6,400.	7,300.
Chonqua	5,700.	5,800.	11,500.
Gouqua Madras Bales	"	"	8,000.
Kansequa	1000.	"	1,000.
Fniqua	1,100.	2,800.	3,900.
Anqua	2200.	1,400.	3,600.
	67,740.	71040.	146,780.

The Lord Castlereagh, Captain Brigs, is to Sail hence for London on the 2d March.

By letters from Point de Galle we learn that the Sarah, Thacker, arrived there on 28th January and was to have sailed again on the following day.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 20th, Armed Pattamar Darria Dawlett Syrang Shack Husson, from Danuoo.

DEPARTURES.—February 20th, Brig Sarah, H. W. Quick to Columbo.

22, Brig Eliza, J. Desmier to Surat.

26, Ship Sarah, James Norton, to England.

PASSENGERS.

By the Sarah.—Major Peter Delamotte, Captain J. R. Lawrence, Capt. J. Hall, Capt. J. W. Aitchison, Capt, Jas. Falconer, Lieut. J. Mailleux, Lieut. Charles Mathison, Lieut. J. A. Mimandier, Mr. Samuel Ferrar, Mrs. S. Delamotte, Mrs. Rose Riddell, Mrs. S. A. Hall, Children. Miss Caroline Roome, Eliza, Roome, William Roome, Samuel Swinton, Harriet Sarah Hall, Martin Edwards Hall, Eleanor Doveton, Frances Doveton, Charles Delamotte, Emily Delamotte. Augusta Delamotte, Maria Delamotte, Master Syney.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Lord Castlereagh, for London.
Rockingham, for do.
Carron, for Bengal.
Elizabeth, for Penang.
Grab Dudley, for do.
Grab Asia Felix, for do.
Grab Edrossey, for Mocha.
Grab Caroline, for Jungbar.

CALCUTTA

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

(None.)

PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Frances Charlotte, from the Cape of Good Hope:—Mrs. Ward and Child, Mrs. Massingham, Mrs. Moore Miss Denson, Messers. W. Lock and R. Brown, Civil, Major Vaughan, 21st, N. I. Capt. Clough, 17th N. I. Capt. Warde, 3d L. C. Mr. C. Robinson, Dep. Sup. Surgeon, and Mr. Rousac, Merchant.

Per Ship Palmira from London:—Miss Agnes Blake, Mr Walter Ward, Merchant, Mr. Edward Guitskell, H. C. Military ervice.

Per Ship Ceres from Madras:—Mr. G. D. Thomson, and Mr. Cammel

From Penang:—Mr. R. Allan, Notary Public.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

JAN. 27, Ship Fairlie Thomas White, for London.

Do. Ship Perseverance, J. H. Carter, for Madras and Sumatra.

Do. Portugueze Brig Eliza J. Simons, for Mocha.

28, French Ship Penelope, D. Hillaire, for Pondichery.

Do. Ship Catherine, W. Knox, for Madras.

Do. Ship Eclipse, James Stuart for Ceylon and London.

Do. Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards far Penang.

Do. Ship Exmouth, A. Bramwell, for Penang and Sincapore.

31, Ship Heroine, F. Hamilton, for Penang.

Do. Ship Fergusson, J. Richard, for Penang.

FEB. 2, American Ship Sally C. Bertody, or Madras and Boston.

Do. Portuguese Brig Vaijante, P. Noguera, for Macoa.

Do. Ship Argyle, H. Cathro, for Penang.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Isabella. Hero of Malown, Perseverance, Janet Hutton, Eliza, (P. brig) Exmouth and Udny,

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Abberton, Thomas Gilpin, for London via Madras.

Cutter Frolic, J. Randle, for Bencoolen.

Portugueze Brig Viagante, P. Noguera, for Mocoa.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Bencoolen, for Liverpool:—S. Gregson.

Per Ketch Frolic, for West Coast of Sumatra:—Thomas Barnes, Esq. Bencoolen Civil service.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 2d. instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains,—The Neptune, outward bound.

Passed down,—The Eclipse, Heroine and Fergusson.

KEDGEREE,

Remains,—The H. C. C. Ships Barrosa and Florentia, and Earl Kellie, Fairlie, Titus, (F.) and Penelope, (F.) below light House, outward bound.

Passed down.—The Fame Melleked Bhur, (A.) Fattle Mobarrack, (A.) Perseverance, Catharine and Ajax.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales and Rose.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Honorable Company's Ships Marquis of Wellington and Thomas Grenville.

By the Marquis of Wellington, Captain John Blanshard,

Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Udny, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs Price, Mrs. Reirson, Mrs. Locket, and Mrs. Manning, Miss Fleming, The Honorable J. E. Elliot, George Chester. Esq. and Duncan Camptbell, Esq. Civil Servants on this Establishmeat. Peter Reirson, Esq. of the Firm of Ferguson Clark and Co. Captain Husband, H. M. 87th Regiment: Mr. Alexander Melville. Assistant Surgeon, Mrs. Sophia Thornton, and James McCaguey, on the terms of Charter Party.

CHILDREN.

Masters Edmond Elliot, Gilbert Elliot, William Elliot, Evan Macgreor Murray, Charles Elliot, Barwell, William Dashwood Fane, James Metcalfe Lockett, and John William Lockeet, Misses Amelia Elliot Maria Elliot, Augusta Charlotte Barwell, Louia Ann Heming Fane, Anne Chester, Sarah Fieldwick, Emile McMahon, and Eliza Lockett.

By the Thomas Grenville, Capt. Wm. Manning.

Lady East, Mrs. Croft. The Hon. Sir E. H. East, Knight, James Buller East, Esq Lieut. Col. J. Dewar 18th N. I. Lieut. Col McGregor Murray, H. M. 8th Dragoons, D. A. G. King's Troops, in India, Lieut. C. A. Stuart, H. M. 24th foot in command of Invalids, Lieut. G. Peevor, H. M. 17th foot, and Mr. Henry Harmsworth.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Honorable Company's Chartered Ships Kingston and Albion.

By the Kingston Captain W. A. Bowen.

Mrs. Cragie, Miss Bowen; and Mr. Hopper.

CHILDREN.

Masters Hercule, Skinner, William Skinner, David Skinner, Charles Ochterlony, and Harmon Baillie Hopper. Misses Georgiana Duncan, and Marian Skinner.

By the Albion, Captain Charles Weller.

Mr. Simpson, Francis Law, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment, and Mr. Robert Simpson.

CHILDREN.

Master John Moodee, Misses Norah Arnot, Sarah Law, and Charlotte Law.

ARRIVALS.—February 3d, H. C. C. Ship Albion, C. Weller, from Calcutta 20th Jan.—Passenger; Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Cannon, R. Simpson, Esq. F. Law Esq. &c. Serjeant Cannon, Children; Misses Sarah Law and R. Arnot, and Master J. Moodie.

4th, Ship David clark of Calcutta, C. Miller, from China 1st January, Malacca, Singapore and Penang 22d January.

Do. Ship Portsea, E. Worthington, from Calcutta 4th Dec. and Rangoon 24th January.

5th Ship East Indian, Peter Roy, from Rangoon 24th December.

Feb. 5, Schooner, Highland Lass, C, W. Easton, from Coringa 30th Jan.

6th Ship Willam Miles, Samuel, Beadel, from Calcutta 23d Jan.

8th Ship Perseverence, J. W. Carter, from Calcutta 28th Jan.

DEPARTURES.—February 3d, H. M. Ship Leander Captain Gore, for Trincomalie.

Do. H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain P. Blackwood, for ditto.

Do. H. M. Brig Satellite, Captain R. Gore for ditto.

February 3d, Ship Forbes, R. Roe, for Muscat and Bushire.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. C. Ship Albion, Capt. C. Weller.
Ship Scotia A. Agnew.
Ship David Clarke of Calcutta, C. Miller.
Ship Portsea, E. Worthington.
Ship East Indian, Peter Roy.
Ship William Mills, Samuel Beadle.
Ship Perseverance, J. W. Carter.
Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Cutter Gertruyd, N. Birsay.
Schooner Highland Lass. C. W. Eaton.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday the 23rd Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant William Macdonald H. C. Marine, of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES

At Midnapore, on the 23d January, by the Reverend J. P. Hastings, Chaplain of Fort William, William Blunt, Esq. Civil Commissioner at Cuttack, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Goddard Richards.

On the 26th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Robert Stuart, to Miss S. A. C. Tottie.

On the same day and place, by the Rev. D. Corrie, T. P. Oxborough, Esq. to Miss H. Burney.

On Monday, the 28th January, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Daniel Carbry, to Miss C. Boezalt.

[Continued after the Advertisement.]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office this present Wednesday at 12 o'Clock noon.

B. NOTON.
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay Medows Street,
27th Feb. 1822.

(*Continued from the Page* 141.)

Births.

At Mhow, Malwa, on the 22d December, the Lady of Captain R. W. Smith, 6th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, of a Daughter.

On the 6th January, at Mazufferpore, the Lady of Abercromby Dick, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 25th January, the Lady of John Campbell, Esq. of a Son.

At Tittaghur, near Barrackpore, on the 26th January, the Lady of Major J. L. Stuart, of a Son.

On the 26th January, Mrs. Gogerly, of a Son.

At Chittagong, on the 26th January, the Lady of Captain J. O. Clarkson, of the 21st N. I. of a Son and Heir.

On Tuesday, the 29th January, Mrs. E. Fermie, of a Son and Heir.

Deaths.

At Tranquebar, on the 8th of December last, Mr. Christopher Beisner, aged 35 years.

At Tranquebar, on the 12th December, Major Leopold Lutter, of His Danish Majesty's Service, leaving a Wife and 7 Children to deplore his loss.

MADRAS.

Marriages.

On the 26th January Mr. Bernard Paten to Miss Matilda Depton.

Deaths.

On the 26th Jan. Mr Jose Antonio Pereire, many years a resident and Merchant of this place.

On the 4th Feb. at Vepery, Catherine Eliza Caroline, eldest Daughter of Captain Hatherly, 6th Regt. N. I.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.		SELL.
14 8	Six per Cent. New Loans,.....	14 4
19 12	Ditto Remittable,.....	19 8
18 6	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans,....	18 2

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 3 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 3 ——
Bank Shares—Premium 27 *a* 29 per Cent.
Ditto Dividend on 1st January, 1822—5 *rs.* 6 *as.* ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.	Calcutta.	Sell.
0 0 *a* 0 0	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees.....	0 0 *a* 0 0
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92 *
	Madras ditto, 93 *a* 94 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees. *	

*Nominal.

Premium on Government Bills on the Court of Directors, 27 to 29 per cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs.	206 0 *a*	206	8	per 100
Dubloons,.....	30 0 *a*	30	4	each
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17 4 *a*	17	12	"
Dutch Ducats,.....	4 4 *a*	4	12	"
Louis D'ors,.....	8 4 *a*	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191 4 *a*	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3 6½ *a*	3	7	6 each.
Sovereigns,.....	10 0 *a*	11	0	

☞ As the rate of the Exchange is now merely nominal, we have not ventured on any quotation.—Bills on London at 6 months' sight, may be stated nominally at 2*s.* but even at that rate no Bills are procurable; and if Remittances to any extent were wanted, it is questionable whether they could be procured even at 1*s.* 11*d.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 17th December, 1821.

Mr. Wm. Dent, additional Register of Cuttack, and joint Magistrate stationed at Balasore.

The 25th January, 1822.

Mr. W. J. Sands. Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and Court of Circuit, for the Division of Benares.

Mr. R. H. Rattray. Third Judge of ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. E. C. Lawrence, Fourth Judge of ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. J. A. Pringle, Judge and Magistrate of the district of Rajeshahy.

Mr. E. Molony, Superintendent of Law Suits and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Deputy Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Translator of the Regulations.

Mr. Hy. Millet, Register of the Zillah Court of Bhaugulpore, and joint Magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM; 26th January 1822.

Mr. William Richard Young, First Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Political Department.

The periodical publications recently received from England give a few particulars respecting the death of Bonaparté which had not been previously noticed. The statement in all the newspapers that his will was found in St. Helena is said to be erroneous. About ten days before he was confined to his bed, in which he lingered for forty days, having a certain and distinct presentiment that he was dying, he gave his will to an old Priest, called Bonavitti, who had latterly been sent out to him, and charged him to deliver it to some member of his family at Rome. The Priest arrived in the English channel five weeks before the intelligence of the death reached Europe, but was not allowed to land. Although eighty years of age and worn out with illness, it is probable that he has faithfully performed the last melancholy mission of his departed master. The possession of this document was anxiously sought after, as the Bank, in which Napoleon's wealth was deposited; always remained a secret, and that wealth, which was considerable, had become confiscated by a decree of the Bourbon Government. Bonaparté died very rich. We happen to have the means of knowing; adds the Editor of the London Magazine, that he had in the hands of one individual, *nearly half a million sterling!* His principal bequest is supposed to have been to his son.

[*Sup. to the Gov. Gaz.—January* 31.

SPANISH PAPER.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 8.

VIVA LA PATRIA!

Citizens, Altho the Government has not yet received officially the news of the entry of General San Martin into the capital of Peru, we lose no time in announcing it as certain from the tenor of the following Letter written by an English Gentleman of respectability resident at Santiago de Chili, to another in this city.

One o'clock of the day, Santiago, 13th August 1821

"My dear Friend—We have this instant received glorious news of the fall of Lima. "The *Montezuma* has arrived in the Port bringing the intelligence of San Martin's having "entered Lima by force of arms. You will "give Gomes 150 Dollars if he is the first person "who takes you the news."

The bearer of the above letters is D. F. Gomes, who was in the valley of Aconcagua, securing provisions to cross the Cordilleras, conducting to Mendoza arms and money of the Government, of Chili, when the news of the occupation of Lima by the liberating army arrived and was celebrated by salutes and enthusiasm. Gomes states, that he immediately went to the house of the Governor of the village of Aconcagua, obtained from thence a copy of the despatch, and commenced his journey across the Cordilleras: that from a great height he saw a man making signals with a white flag for him to descend, but not daring to go out of his road, the man with the white flag went up to him, who was an English gentlemen and who delivered to him the letter referred to, assuring him, the news was true. Gomes left the copy of the dispatch he got at Aconcagua in the hands of the Governor of Mendoza.

Thus at the end of 11 years has terminated the glorious war of Independence.

The fertile and immense territories which are contained between the Rio de la Plata and the Orinoko are independent by force and by right, and nothing remains in them now, but the ruins of Tyranny. They will be happy, for the Almighty who governs our destinies has so decreed it, and, at the end of three centuries of ignominy, slavery, and abjectness, has looked with benign eyes on America.

OTHER IMPORTANT NEWS.

The bearer of the above letter, Gomes, also says; that he found on his passage the forces, which had left Mendoza to act against Carreras, nine leagues distant from his camp, and that afterwards the news overtook him on the road, that on the 24th of August he had been routed and compelled to flee precipitately—that he himself saw the official dispatch which the Commander in Chief sent to Rioja, cautioning them against giving an asylum to Carreras, in their town.

May barbarous despotism, madness and licentious anarchy be driven far from us by the establishment of true liberty, on the firm foundations of virtue and justice!

The power of example is so great, that a nation ought to be particularly jealous in permitting the introduction of a measure that may form a bad precedent, not only for its own sake, but for the sake of other nations also. There is a great tendency in human nature to repeat what was done before, or to do as our neighbours do, be they right or be they wrong. It was a strong conviction of this power of habit that caused *a few* lovers of the constitution to make such a sturdy stand as they did against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in a late session of Parliament. It was this conviction which formed the greatest barrier they had to overcome, when an ambitious faction made Parliaments septennial in 1716. And it was this conviction which made an English Jury defeat the inquisitorial designs of the mock constitutional association by their verdict of acquittal in the case of a female of the wretched Carlile family. We hope a feeling of this kind will always quietly rise up to frustrate the dark designs of the enemies of popular rights. France, too, has her constitutional association! Such is the force of example. Whether it will prove more successful in entrapping victims than the English band of illu-

minati, time will show; but there is much reason to dread, that the law will not prove such an effective shield against illegal oppression on the other side the channel as it lately did in England. We sincerely trust that this precious association mania will not spread still farther, and that Spain may not become infected with it. She has had enough of Inquisitors.

In our advertising sheet will be found proposals for establishing a new Life Insurance, to be called THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The great desideratum of this new Insurance policy is, that it insures for *fixed sums* with a *certainty* of quick dividends. We have no doubt when its merits are well understood, but it will be generally supported. The rates of premium have been deduced, from documents showing the mortality amongst Europeans in the service, extending so far back as the year 1760.

By accounts from Jessore, we regret to learn, that the district is becoming very unhealthy, and many of the inhabitants are reported to have died of cholera morbus. This is, indeed, the season when that dreadful scourge of humanity may be expected to re-appear amongst us, and people will do well to adopt such measures as experience has taught to be useful in guarding against its attack. Although little is yet known respecting the causes of the malady, we cannot help thinking, that it is intimately connected with atmospheric changes, whatever therefore can protect the body from sudden vicissitudes in the temperature humidity, or electrical condition of the surrounding medium will go far to accomplish the object. Perhaps of all other means, flannel worn next the surface, and the regular daily use of the cold bath, will be found the most efficient.

Sup. to the India Gaz. Feb. 4.

By letters received from our Correspondent in Oude, we learn that a Military force under the command of Major Faithfull was about to be employed in that province against the Rajcomar Zemindars in the Akberpore and Dospore districts. The object of this detachment is to establish the authority of the new Aumial Gholam Hoosain, and to reduce many strong holds which these turbulent tribes have erected. A squadron or two of the 1st Light Cavalry had been ordered from Benares to assist in the operation, and a battering train in preparation at Cawnpore, which moved towards Sultanpore about the 14th instant.

The following Extracts of a letter received from a Gentleman who accompanied Mr. Crawford's Mission, have been kindly handed to us for publication.

Penang 11th Dec. 1821 I open this to say, 100 sepoys have just been sent from hence to *Quedah* in the dominions of the King of *Siam*, on account of some aggression on the part of the latter. Rice here is very scarce—there is in short almost a famine. so great is the scarcity. The occasion of the war with *Siam* appeares to have been this. The King of *Siam* having sent some troops against the Viee King of *Quedah*, he fled and sought protection at *Penang*, which the Governor afforded him, and seized a Siamese ship which left Calcutta a little before us, and arrived here ten days ago, and immediately sent 100 sipahees under Lieut. Cooke, to take the part of the self exiled chieftain. Mr. Crawford is using his utmost endeavors to procure the liberation of the ship, and to procure an amicable settlement of the differences.

December 12th. All the truth is out about the Siamese war now. The King of *Quedah* came over here for protection, he gained it, a hundred sipahees were sent to guard him, who had a skirmish with the Siamese, beat them, returned them their arms, sent them home, and told them never more to think of giving them any trouble; and the ship is detained here for the purpose of piloting us, at the request of the captain, whom I have seen at Mr. Crawfurd's house in Calcutta.

December 15.—This is Christmas day and I open this once more to tell you of an adventure that occurred early this morning. We had retired to our "downy couches" and just "fast locked in the arms of Morpheus," when a "Hermes" came with news to the Governor from the God of War. This was no other than a messenger from one of the Company's cruizers outside of the harbour, announcing that a Malay fleet of 100 sail of prows. and upwards, was in sight, and appeared to be bearing down on the island. You may judge that all was bustle and confusion; the alarm bell was rung; fires were lighted on the hill; the houses illuminated the soldiers called out; and orders sent to the ships in the harbour to load and double shot their guns. In this state we have been all day, and now, at 8 at night, the prows are still in sight. I know not how it will end but I will keep this open and write you. By the bye, I must send this from Sincapore, as no ship is likely to sail soon from hence.

December 28.—An opportunity offers quite unexpectedly of sending this to Calcutta, and of course I embrace it. The island is now again quite trauquil, the prows having left it, and I expect we shall leave it on the 2nd or 3rd of January, 1822. I write this from Queda, where we have a tent, and are engaged in a tyger hunt.

Nagpore, January 12, 1822.—The Madras Nagpore Subsidiary Force is breaking up. The 3d Light Cavalry and Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Rainsford of the former Corps, marched out of the lines on the 11th instant, for Secunderabad; the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment and 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Madras Infantry, under the command of Col. Wisett of the former Corps, marched this morning; the 6th for Bangalore and the 23d for Bellary; the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, marched this morning out of the lines, for Jaulnah; the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment and 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, move out to-morrow morning, under the command of Major Yates of the latter Corps; the Foot Artillery, and Madras European Regiment, quit this on the 17th, for the new road through the Hills towards Ellore, under the command of Major Nixon of the Artillery; by which route, also the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment proceed from Chandah. In a week more, there will not (with the exception of those Officers now attached to the Presidency or in the Rajah's Service), be a single man of the Madras Army within sight of Seetabuldee Hill. It is understood, as being extremely probable, that the Bengal Subsidiary Force will form a new Cantonment, on the banks of the Canaan River, and that the present scite will be abandoned: this is a severe blow to the Officers of the relieved Force, as their private property in houses, which will be consequently lost, amounts to the large sum of upwards of One and a Quarter Lack of Rupees,—this loss will press heavily upon many of the Officers for years to come, unless Government relieve them from it. Unfortunately, for a considerable part of the Force, they only arrived here within the last ten and eleven months, and have consequently had but little use of their houses.

Cal. Jour.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR TABLE BAY.

Cape Town Gazette, September 27, 1821.

Government Advertisement.—Notice is hereby given, that a Light House, with a double light, is now building, on the projecing Point of Land between the Great Mouille or Moulin Battery, and three Anchor Bay, under the Lion's Rump, at the entrance of Table Bay. As soon as this building shall be completed, due Notice thereof will be published in this Gazette, and will be as generallycommunicated, as possible by other means.

The following are the Directions, under which Vessels may enter Table Bay in the dark, after the Light House shall be completed.—By his Excellency's Command.

Cape of Good Hope, September 28, 1821. } *(Signed)* C. BIRD. *Secretary.*

Directions for Sailing into Table Bay, by Night.

Ships coming from the Southward and Westward with a leading wind, not having made the Light House before night, may steer along the Coast to the N. E. until they open the Lights of the rising Land, about the Lion's Head, when the two Lights will be their breadth open of each other, and bear about E. by N.; they may then haul in towards them, taking care as they approach to keep them well open on the starboard bow: Steer to the Eastward, until the Lights come on with each other i. e. are in one, or until they bear S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. they will then be abreast of the North Western extremity of Table Bay, and may haul in S. by E. or S. E. according to circumstances, for the Anchorage;—when the Lights are shutting in by the rising Land of the Upper Mouline Battery, bearing N. W. by W. they will be approaching the outer Anchorage, where they may safely anchor for the night, in 7 or 8 fathoms Water fine Sand Care should be taken not to run into less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 Fathoms, unless well acquainted.

Ships coming from the Northward and Westward, should observe the same Directions, with respect to passing the Lights, &c.

Ships working in, with the wind from the south and Eastward, after being abreast of the Lights should not stand to the Eastward farther than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles, or until they shoal the Water to 8 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ Fathoms.

N. B. The Bearings are all by Compass, Variation 27 Westerly.

J. GOODBRIDGE *Master Attendant*

H. M. Naval Establishment.

[*Cal. Jour. January* 24.

For the information of our Commercial friends we give insertion to the following Document, with which we have been very obligingly furnished, relative to the arrangements made lately by the Dutch Government of Java for regulating the Duties, &c. of the Port of Batavia.

PUBLICATION OF THE NETHERLAND GOVERNMENT.

First.—That on all transshipment in the roads one duty only shall be paid, with this understanding that in every case the highest of the two must be charged.

Second (*a*)—That by the word "lossen" is to be understood the *Breaking Bulk* but not the landing of the Goods, so that, whenever it is intended to make use of the entreport, it must be communicated on the first enery.

(*b*) That by the word "value" is not to be understood the prices of the Goods at foreign Places, but the prices as they really are here, or the Invoice Price increased with 30 per cent. stated in article 16, relative to the payment of Import Duties.

(*c*) That no Goods below the vulue of 8,000 Rupees shall be admitted into entreport with exception of Flour, Salt Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Beer, which will be admitted to the amount of 4,000 Rupees.

(*d*) That no less quantity of Goods than to the value of 4,000 Rupees, shall be admitted to be entered for Import or Export, nor may they consist of parts, but only whole packages will be admitted.

(*e*) That no Export of Goods brought into entreport is allowed before the same has remained 14 days in entreport, except in particular cases, when a permission must be obtained from the Board of Finance.

(*f*) That whenever the Goods in entreport are not to be exported again but really imported the Duty already paid of two per cent. shall be deducted from the Import Duty.

Third, (*a*)—That all ships sailing under the Dutch Flag (but belonging to the Colony) when cleared out from Foreign, European or American Ports are to pay the same Import Duty as Foreign Ships from Foreign Ports.

(*by* Course of Exchange for foreign Monies of Account, viz.

The Netherlands Guilder, ...	25 India Stivers
The Pound Sterling, ...	10 Guilders,
The Five Frank	2 ditto,
The Danish Dollar, ...	2 ditto,
The Portuguese Milres, ...	3½ ditto,
The Spanish Dollar, ...	66 Stivers,
The 109 Sicca Rupees, ...	110 Guilders,
The 100 Arcot or Madras and Surat Rupees, ...	105 ditto,
The Star Pagoda, ...	4 ditto
The China Tael, ...	3½ ditto,

Fourth.—That no Los or Lead Eedul shall be of longer duration than 8 days.

Dated at Batavia, 13th October 1821

(Signed) VAN DER CAPELLEN,

[*John Bull.*

[*Bombay Courier.*

TOWN-HALL, Calcutta, Feb. 4, 1822.

At a Meeting of the principal European Inhabitants of Calcutta, held this-day at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the arrangements required to demonstrate, in a suitable manner, the high respect and esteem in which this settlement holds the public and private character of the Hon'ble James Stuart, Esq.

Mr. Udny having been unanimously called to the chair, the following resolutions were passed:

1st.—That a public farewell Dinner be given to the Hon'ble James Stuart, Esq previously to his approaching departure from India.

2d.—That the Hon'ble John Adam, Esq. be chosen President.

The Hon'ble John Fendall, Esq. and Mr. Spankie, Vice Presidents, and the undermentioned Gentlemen Stewards for the occasion:

Mr. Udny,	Mr, Dorin,
Commodore Hayes,	Mr Prinsep,
Lieut. Colonel Casement,	Mr Ballard,
Mr. Palmer,	Major Bryant,
Mr. Bayley,	Captain Beatson, and
Mr. Pattle,	Mr. James Young,
Mr. Mackenzie,	

3rd.—That one of the Vice Presidents, and two of the Stewards wait on Mr. Stuart, to request him to appoint a day for holding the Entertainment, and to favour them with a list of those particular Friends he would wish to meet on the occasion.

4 h.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Udny for his conduct in the chair.

G. UDNY, *Chairman.*

The Chairman of the above Meeting has the honour to state, that having waited on Mr. Stuart, accompanied by Mr. Fendall and Mr. Pattle agreeably to 3d Resolution, Mr. Stuart was pleased to name Wednesday the 13th Instant, as the day to receive this complimentary Entertainment.

Yesterday, February 14th, James Weir Hogg, Esq. was appointed and sworn in Registrar of the Supreme Court, in its Equity, Ecclesiastical, and Admiralty Jurisdictions in the room of Dempster Heming, Esq. resigned.

[*John Bull.*

[*Bengal Hurkaru,—Feb* 6.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper. Wednesday, January 30, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.

On Bengal.--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper Remittable 16 percent. prem.
New Loan 10 "

January 17, 1822.

Fort St. George the 11th January of Jan. 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having received from the Honorable the Chief of the Netherlands Possessions on the Coast of Coromandel, the following copy of "a printed Card" which Mr. Regel describes to have been found, on the 30 h Ultimo, on "the beach between Sadras and its rivulet on the "south, sealed up in a common empty wine bottle "lying half buried in the sand, so that at what time "the bottle was thrown on the beach by the surfis "unknown"—the same is published for general information.

"No. 190.
"The Bottle
"Which contains this Card
"Was thrown into the Sea
"in
"Latitude 13d. 1m. N. Longitude 84d. 49m. E.
"at noon
"On the 29th day of July 1821,
"From the Ship Ospray of Glasgow,
"which sailed from Greenock
"On the 20th day of February 1820.
"On a trading Voyage
"Round the World.
"Whoever finds this
"is requested to send a notice
"of the time and place
"in some Literary or Political publication
"with the view of establishing facts
"relative to
"The Currents of the Ocean—
"100 Days from the Coast of China, towards Calcutta.—*All Well*"

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

E. WOOD,
Chief Secretary.

A smart shock of an Earthquake appears to have been felt at no great distance to the Westward on the 29th Ultimo at about 1 o'clock P. M. The following are communications from Correspondents upon the subject of this occurrence.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

Sir,

The shock of an Earthquake has just been felt at this station—To the writer of this, the noise appeared like that of large stones rolling along the roof of the house from East to West; and he cannot bettier convey an idea of the sensation he experienced than by comparing it to what must be familiar to all, the vibratory motion occasioned by a heavy carriage passing rapidly along a narrow paved street,

He finds on comparing notes with some of his friends, that one distinctly felt his chair to move under him,—another says the tiled roof of his house has been so much disturbed, that day light now makes its appearance in several places; and a third, who has not much reason to confide in the strength of his roof, actually took to his heels in the utmost trepidation.

The shock occurred exactly at one P. M. Thermometer at the time 80. The sky was cloudless and a gentle breeze blowing from the N. E.—The air has been delightfully cool for some time past.

Chittoor,
29th January 1822. A.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

Sir, Madras.

Phenomena which bring into dispute the stability of the great Creation present a topic for knowledge which it is presumed will be no less interesting to the whole of your Readers, than it will prove to those Philosophers, whom the knowledge of facts alone enable to form conclusions, which may lead to important discoveries, and to the elucidation of mysteries, the most awful to mankind.

It thus becomes the pleasing duty of every individual who may conceive it to be in his power, to furnish information of the above tendency; which conclusion must plead an apology for my addressing you on this occasion, and which I trust the following true narration will render satisfactory.

On the 29th Instant at about 10 minutes before one o'clock P. M, a considerable shock of an Earthquake was heard and felt at this station, an awful rumbling noise like that of distant thunder seemed to vibrate through the empty bowels of the Earth in a direction from S. E. by S. to the north of Vellore, and which continued for about 10 minutes—a concussion of the atmosphere was at the same time felt—The Houses shook, broken tiles and dust fell into the Rooms where occupants stood amazed [illegible] too well justified their suspicion of the awful cause—When many removed from

one apartment to another (until it ceased) apparently in wild suspense—The Natives immediately knew it to be an Earthquake, and the old Inhabitants affirm that a similar one was felt at this station some years ago with the exception that the rumbling then seemed to proceed in an opposite direction.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most devoted obedient Servant.

VELLORE, ADOLESCENS.
31st January 1822.

[*Government Gaz. Feb.* 7, 1822.

Ceylon.

The Master Attendant of Galle reports that there were four ships in the offing yesterday, and that one of them has lost all her masts.

[*Ceylon Gaz. 23d January*, 1822.

English Extracts.

THE GREEK PATRIARCH.

Gregory, the pious and venerable Patriarch of Constantinople, who fell a victim to the infatuation and revenge of the populace, in the 80th year of his age a was a native of Peloponnesus. He was first consecrated to the Archiepiscopal See of Smyrna, where he left honourable testimonials of his piety and Christian virtues. Translated to the Patriarchal throne of Constantinople, he occupied it at three distinct periods for under the Musselman despotism was introduced and perpetuated, the anticanonical custom of frequently changing the head of the Greek clergy.

During his first Patriarchate, he had the good fortune to save the Greek Christians from the Jury of the Divan, who had it in contemplation to make that people responsible for the French expedition into Egypt. He succeeded in preserving his countrymen from the hatred of the Turks, but he was not the better treated for his interposition; the Turkish Government banished him to Mount Athos. Recalled to his See some years after he was again exposed to great danger in consequence of the war with Russia; and on the appearance of an English fleet of Constantinople, the Patriarch was exiled a of new to Mount Athos, & once more ascended his throne, on which he erminated his career.

This Prelate invariably manifested the most rigid observance of his sacred duties; and in private life he was plain, affable, virtuous, and of an exemplary life. To him the merit is ascribed of establishing a patriarchate press. He has left a numerous collection of pastoral letters and sermons, which evince his piety and distinguished talents. He translated and printed in modern Greek, with annotations, the epistles of the Apostles. He lived like a father among his diocesans, and the sort of death he died adds greatly to their sorrow and veneration for his memory. This Prelate had not taken the least share in the insurrection of the Greeks; he had even pronounced an anathema against the authors of the rebellion; an anathema dictated, indeed, by the Mussulman's sabres, but granted to prevent effusion of blood, and the massacre of the Greek Christians.—*Moniteur.*

DREADFUL EVENT.

An occurrence of a peculiarly shocking and distressing character took place at the King's Head Inn, in West Street, on Wednesday last. A Mr. O'Ryan a fine looking young man, about four or five and twenty years of age, had arrived in one of the packets from Dieppe, about a fortnight before. He had put up at the above inn, where he continued. On Tuesday he retired to rest a short time before midnight. Between two and three o'clock the landlord was disturbed, by what he supposed to be a knocking at the street-door. He left his bed and opened his window, but could discover no one, which induced him to imagine that the noise which had aroused him might have been made within, or some person might have broke in the premises. He armed himself, took a light, and walked over the house, passing the closed doors of such rooms as were occupied. At the bottom of a few steps which led to Mr. O'Ryan's apartment, he halted for a moment—he believed that gentleman to be asleep and snoring, he distinctly heard sounds such as induced the conclusion of the latter. In the room under Mr. O'Ryan's another gentleman slept; the voice of the latter faintly vibrated on his ears, but it excited no surprise, as from the otherwise stillness, he believed him to be talking in his sleep. Finding every thing safe, the landlord returned to bed, the cause of getting up was presently forgotten, and he tranquilly passed the remainder of the night. In the morning Mr. O. Ryan did not apper, he was in the habit of continuing in bed until much of the day had been wasted, that circumstance therefore was disregarded. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the boy who had taken his boots to clean the night before, ascended with them to his chamber. On opening the door, which was unlocked, an overwhelming spectacle presented itself—he trembled and called for assistance—assistance was at hand, and horror was the sensation felt by all in beholding Mr. O'Ryan a hideous and ghastly corpse,—His back rested upon a small table to the right of the door, his feet pressed the floor on one side of it, and his head hung over at the other. He was naked to his shirt, and his skin had assumed a tinge like yellow parchment. The right arm, which depended at length from the table, exhibited the skin as contracted in folds and divided from the flesh—the leftarm was bent and resting on the breast. The ends of the fingers were very dark and bloody. The breast was scarified and blistered, and the throat much enlarged and swoln. The countenance was dreadfully distorted and discoloured, the blood had conglomerated about the nostrils, and the eye, seemed enlarged, but the lids were closed. The hair, bushy and curled, and the eye brows remained. It is a small room, of just width sufficient for the table to stand to the right of the bed; a low night chair on the same side stood near the head of the bed. The bed itself had been partially destroyed, together with the sheets, blankets, and counterpane. Not a vestige of the curtains were left but the rings and the iron rod. The wood of the bedstead and the posts, were but little injured. The mattress along both sides of the bed, and at the foot of it, had been reduced to a black ash about the depth of an inch or so, but the centre and bed of it was perfect, The floor at the left angle of the foot of the bedstead was black and damaged to the joists and the chamber altogether had assumed the dusky appearance of a coal hole. Every distressing circumstance went to shew, that the deceased in retiring to rest, had left his candle unextinguished on the low night chair before named and where the flame of it had communicated itself to the bed furniture. Awakened at length to the horrors of his condition, the deceased is supposed to have struggled through the blaze for the door, but that the dense and confined vapour, prevented his escape by suffocation. The frame of the door shewed bloody marks & prints of his fingers, the ends of which, we have before noticed, were lacerated. From the right of the door, a person falling backward would naturally cross the table. The fire had not extended beyond the apartment—the upper part of the door on the outside shewed a trifling discolouration of the white paint, by the oozed smoke. There is a grate in the room but the board was up. The window was closed and the panes unbroken. No vapour had escaped sufficiently perceptible to induce suspicion, not to say alarm, in any part of the Inn. Until that night the deceased had slept with his chamber door open. The noise, which had called the landlord from his bed, had, doubtless been made by him in his ineffectual attempts at preservation. The snoring imagined, must have been the guttural sounds caused by the last agonies of dissolution. The words uttered in the room below had been directed to the landlord, on hearing him about, but which neither being understood, though once repeated, had induced the conclusion previously named. The body, when discovered, was cold, and the joints fixed; life was supposed to have deserted it about twelve hours; nor was the position in which it was found changed, until yesterday evening, and after it had been inspected by the Coroner and a Jury. The depositions taken at the inquisition, were to the effect related—but one opinion upon the fatal catastrophe was entertained—the finding was, "that the deceased was suffocated in consequence of being accidentally burnt, by the bed furniture taking fire in the bed room in which the deceased slept owing to the candle being placed, and left too near the same by the said deceased."—Several letters of the unfortunate man were produced, one from his father, by which it was gathered, that he was a native of Coole, in the County of Licerick, in Ireland. The melancholy particulars have been forwarded to his friends. His remains have been put into a shell to await their directions on arrival.

(*Sussex Advertiser.*

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—A fine looking young man, who gave his name Camac Godfrey, was brought up yesterday by the watchmen in fleet-street, before Mr. Alderman Venables, charged with disorderly conduct. Gillespie, one of the watchmen, stated, that about eleven o'clock on the previous evening a comrade told him there was a man seated on his watchbox. He went there immediately, & found the prisoner seated at his ease in the box; he, of course, desired him to retire, which the prisoner politely declined; and at length, finding neither in treaty nor remonstrance of any avail, he was compelled, with the assistance of a brother watchman, to force him out of the box. The prisoner without using any ill-language, said he would give him some trouble for forcing him out, and crossing the way immediately, began breaking the windows of Mr. Kempton's shop, 156, Fleet-street, with a bundle which he had in his hand. In consequence he secured him and lodged him in the Compter.

The prisoner, when asked by the Magistrate what account he had to give of himself, com

menced his address in the following words:—"My name is Camac Godfrey; I will not now trouble you, Sir, with my unhappy and eventful story—it is too long—indeed so long, that if every word were a link, and Vulcan would condescend to forge them into a chain, the Master of the Gods might hold one end in his hand, whilst Pluto lashed the rebellious ghosts in Tartarus with the other."

The worthy Aldgrman cut short the prisoner's oration, by desiring him to come at once to the matter of fact relative to the breaking the windows. The prisoner having nothing to say upon that subject, placed his hand upon his bosom bowed, and remained silent. In answer to the various questions of the Magistrate, the following account of himself was at length drawn from him:—He was born at Newry, where he had been in business for himself as a merchant, and where a brother whom he dearly loved, still resided; he was unknown to any one in London, but Messrs. Alexander and Wm. Ogilby, and Mr. O'Hanley, of Delapay-street, Westminster; he had been in London but a short time, and had lodged last on Saffron-hill; from distress, however, he had been compelled to sleep latterly in the brick fields, and for the last four days had not tasted food. He was asked what had reduced him to this condition? he replied, a fancy, for the stage had brought him to it, and that he did not even now care for his life, unless it could be passed in that profession.

He was asked whether he had ever been upon the stage? to which he replied yes, for three nights; he performed the part of the Third Monk, in the play of Bertram; the theatrical directions for the character were, that he should enter breathless. In order to qualify himself, therefore, for the proper performance of the character, he ran till he was out of breath and in that state made his entre upon the stage. *The manager cried out* "*don't speak so fast*" on this rebuff his spirits sank, he was unable to proceed with any prospect of success; he was also disgusted with the scantiness of the company, and the meanness of their appointments, particularly in that part where Bertram says, "draw your swords, ye valiant knights," and all the valiant knights there were, were only four low fellows in mourning cloaks. This determined him to try the London stage, where merit, if he had any, might meet with due promotion; he had applied at the theatres, but without success. The character in which he proposed to come out was that of the *Centinel* in *Pizarro*. The manner in which that character was at present, performed being, in his judgment, entirely contrary to military regulation, particularly the manner in which the challenge is given to Rolla. From this critisism it was suspected he had been in the Army, and, on enquiry, it turned out that he had been a private in the 48th Regiment about 25 days, but his friends had bought him out.

On examining his bundle, it was found to consist of numerous manuscript extracts from Lord Byron, Tasso's *Jerusalem Dilivered*, and some original compositions, which he modestly confessed were attempts of his own.

Though the prisoner still declared that nothing could be done to serve him, unless in the way of the profession to which he was so strongly attached; he betrayed, with the exception of his poetical flight, no symptoms of mental derangement, but gave his answers to the questions put to him in a very cool, proper, and even gentlemanly manner. To the reality of his distress his attire bore evident testimony; he had neither shirt, nor stockings, a fustion waistcoat, with sleeves a pair of trowsers, with shoes, constituted the whole of his dress, his appearance, notwithstanding, was cleanly and wholesome.

The Magistrate treated him with great humanity and directed that he should be taken care of in the Compter, till some inquiry might be made respecting him, that might lead to his restoration to his friends.

The prisoner, on hearing this determination, again repeated his Theatrical bow to the Magistrate, and made his exit.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Yestereay a well dressed female, apparently between 20 and 30 years of age, came to the office and begged to be introduced to the Magistrate. She said the was an agent appointed by Divine Providence to instruct the ignorant and persecutors of mankind upon earth. She carried a bundle of religious books amongst which were the Old and New Testament. She approached the Bench in a respectful manner, and began to read some passages from the Bible. The Magistrate asked what was the purport of her business? She begged him to listen to what she was reading, and she would then explain. She, not waiting his answer, proceeded to state, that it was against the law of God to take an oath.-This she wished to impress upon his mind, as she was informed that many oaths were daily taken at Police Offices, and she was bound to enforce the law of God, as well as the law of man. She was asked if she had any friends, or where she lived, in what way she obtained her living &c,? She replied, she had a mother and sister living in one room in Mary-lebone, but she considered herself superior to them because she *fulfilled the Scripture*. The Magistrate then told her he was not prepared to enter into any controversy till she brought forward her mother and sister. With this answer she seemed satisfied, and left the Office, promising to come again on a future day.

A few minutes afterwards an elderly lady entered the Office, and told the Magistrate with great earnestness, that she prayed day and night to God to protect her from evil spirits, but after all a vision appeared to her perhaps by the will of God, to warn her that she was to be murdered on a certain night unless she guarded against her enemies. The Magistrate perceiving her state of mind, told her he would take care to protect her, and would send Officers about the house every night to protect her. After she left the Office he expressed his surprice at so many mad people being at large, & directed the officers if any more came not to admit them.

HATTON-GARDEN.—Yesterday, Mr. Scott, the Acting Overseer for the Parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell, came a second time before the Sitting Magistrates, at this office, for a warrant to empower him to break open and enter the dwelling house of a lady in Penton-place, Pentonville, opposite the Chapel, under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Scott stated, that for the last fortnight the neighbours had been dreadfully alarmed both day and night, by incessant screams and cries of "Murder," issuing from the second floor of that house, that during that time no person had seen the door of the house opened, nor any individual go either in or out, and on any person knocking at the door, to make inquiry, the screams above stairs were redoubled but no person made their appearance, nor was any answer given from within. There were various reports in circulation, amongst which that a lady was strapped down in a bed, & kept from the knowledge and sight of her friends by some one unknown; the neighbours were so much annoyed, that they had applied to him (Mr. Scott), to wait on the Magistrates to remove the nuisance.

Cadby, the constable, stepped forward, and informed Mr. Scott and the Magistrates, that the cause was already removed. He stated that the object of alarm to the neighbourhood was a lady of independent fortune, who lived in the house by herself, and would permit no person whatever to enter; that she was deranged in her intellects, and whenever any person knocked at the door, she would scream out "Murder murder," &c.; she would not come to the window, nor answer any person. She crept out occasionally at night, unperceived, and laid in whatever she wanted. Her friends had prepared a house for her reception, in Metcalfe-place, and had two women keepers provided to take care of her; but she had barred them out and refused them admittance: on learning, however, that she went out in the night, about once a week, they watched her, and waited till her return, when several other friends, accompanied by Mr. Berry, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Buckthorne, Doctor Taylor, and other neighbours, rushed out of doors with her and were conveying her to the house in Metcalfe-place, which had been provided for her reception. She became so violent, however, that her conduct caused several persons to collect to whom she she stated that those persons were charging her with being a lunatic, and were going to confine her; that she was no more mad than they were; and she hoped the humanity of the persons around her would rescue her from them. This appeal to the assembled multitude had the desired effect; the people gave credit to her story, and commenced an attack on her friends and the gentlemen above mentioned, in order to rescue her from them. Stones and brickbats were thrown at them, and at length a general engagement took place, and many persons on each side were wounded; the watchmen sprung their rattles, which collected several constables, patrole and watchmen to the scene of tumult, and the lady with those who had her in custody, and some of the assailants, were taken to the watch-house. An explanation then took place, the result of which was, that the lady was delivered over to her friends, who conveyed her to the house provided for her in Metcalfe-place, where every care was taken of her. Mr. Scott expressed his satisfaction, and after thanking the Magistrates for their attention, left the Office.

[*Courier Aug. 10.*

Mysterious Circumstance.—[We are favoured with the following communication, says a morning paper of this day, from a lady of high rank, who was an eye-witness to the event described]:—A singular incident took place on Thursday, in Westminster-hall, in one of the peeresses' boxes, near to the left of his Majesty's table. At the first entry of the Champion, when every eye was directed towards him, an Irish peeress (the Countess of A——e), who had lately arrived from Paris to attend the Coronation, happening to turn round her head saw near her a gentleman in a Highland dress,

leaning against one of the small pillars, with a pistol in his hand, and looking towards his Majesty's table, seemingly as if going to present it. She instantly exclaimed, "What do you mean? What are you about, Sir?" He replied, "Don't be alarmed, Madam, the pistol is not loaded." But this not satisfying her Ladyship, she, with the true characteristic spirit of her country, turned to one of the gentlemen appointed by Lord Gwydir to attend upon the peeresses with refreshment, and said—"Sir, I desire you will instantly arrest and secure this gentleman with the pistol in his hand, and remove him from the gallery;" upon which he was instantly surrounded by some of the attendants till a proper officer took him into custody. Many of the ladies were alarmed almost to fainting. After a short interval, one of the attendants was sent to the box to quiet the fears of the ladies, by informing them that the pistol was not loaded.

Bell's Weekly Messengers, July 23.

JULY 24.

THE MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR.—We mentioned, last week, a ridiculous story in the *Times*, under the head of "mysterious circumstance," about a Highlander, etc. pistol, etc. at the Coronation. We then stated who this alarming personage was, and he has himself made publick the following letter upon the subject, which may perhaps amuse some of our readers:—

SIR,—The alarm expressed by a Lady on seeing me in Westminster Hall on the day of his Majesty's Coronation, and the publicity which her Ladyship judged it becoming to give to that expression of her alarm by means of your paper, I should have treated with the indifference due to such mock heroics in one of the fair sex, but that it has been copied into other papers with comments and additions which seemed to me to reflect both upon my conduct and the Highland character. I trust therefore to your sense of justice for giving to the public the real history of the "mysterious circumstance," as it is termed. I had the honour of a Royal Duke's ticket for my daughter and myself to see his Majesty crowned, and I dressed upon that magnificent and solemn occasion in the full costume of a Highland Chief including of course a brace of pistols. I had travelled about 600 miles for that purpose, and in that very dress, with both pistols mounted I had the honour to kiss my Sovereign's hand at the Levee of Wednesday, last, the 25th instant. Finding one of our seats in the Hall occupied by a lady on our return to the lower gallery (whence I had led my daughter down for refreshments,) I, upon replacing her in her former situation, stepped two or three rows further back, and was thus deprived of a view of the mounted Noblemen, by the anxiety of the ladies, which induced them to stand up as the horse men entered, where upon I moved nearer the upper end of the gallery, and had thereby a full view of his Majesty and the Royal Dukes upon his right hand. I had been standing in this position for some time, with one of the Pistols in the fold of my right arm, and my breast pistol in that hand pointing towards the seat floor on which I stood when the Champion entered, by which means I hung my body forward in any thing but "seemingly as if going to present it:" in fact, I had taken it into my hand in order to relieve my chest from the pressure of its weight, after having worn it slung till then, from four o'clock. It was at this instant that a lady within a short distance exclaimed, "O Lord, O Lord, there is a Gentleman with a pistol;" to which I answered, "The pistol will do you no harm, Madam;" but a second time she cried out 'O Lord, O Lord there is a Gentleman with a pistol." This last I answered by assuring her that the pistol was not loaded, but that I would "instantly retire to my place, since it seemed to give her uneasiness"; and I was accordingly preparing to do so, when accosted by a young knight errant, and closely followed by two others likewise in plain clothes, one of whom, the first that began to mob me, for it merits no other term, laid his hand on my pistol, still grasped, under a loose glove, in my right hand; and, observing the numbers increase on his side, he asked me to deliver him the pistol. Need I say that, as a Highland chieftain, I refused his demand with contempt? The second gentleman then urged his friend's suit, but was equally unsuccessful; a Knight of the Grand Cross was then introduced with all due honours, by the name of Sir Charles, into this petty contention, and he also desired me to give up my pistol to that gentleman; when I fairly refused, but added, that understanding him by dress, etc. to be a Knight of the Grand Cross, he might have it if he chose, with all its responsibility; for, as I had already said, "it was not loaded, and pistols were a part of my national garb in full dress."

Again, Sir Charles desired me to "give it to that gentleman," but my answer was. "No. Sir Charles, you, as a soldier, may have it, as the honour of an officer, and a man of family, it will be safe in your hands; but positively no other shall, so take it or leave it, as you please." Some time after the Knight Grand Cross had come up, I perceived the gentleman in the scarlet frock (who appeared to be sent by Lady A.—y,) but his conduct was not prominently offensive in this affair. Sir Charles, after the conversation above referred to, took possession of that pistol, the other being always worn by me in its place; and the Knight Grand Cross, having first declined my turning up the pan to show that there was no powder in it, I told him I had a daughter under my protection in the hall, and consequently proceeded in that direction, on his signifying a wish that I should retire adding, 'I had worn this dress at several continental courts, and it never was insulted before.' I begged the favour of his card (which he had not upon him), at the same time gave him my name, and the hotel where I lodged, expressing an expectation to see him. Sir Charles at this time begged I would move forward and I begged of him to proceed in that direction, and that I would follow; this he did a short way, and then halting, requested I would walk first I said, "I had no objection, if he followed:' however he and the 'squire remained a little behind, probably to examine the pistol I had lent Sir Charles, which the latter came up with and restored. Soon after I was seated, I missed my glove and returned in search of it to the close vicinity of Lady A., when her gallant squire pledged himself to fetch it to me if I retired to my seat, and he soon after redeemed his pledge; mean time Sir Charles must recollect that I spoke again to him, upon my way back, and that I then mentioned to him the name of a near connexion of mine, well known in command of the Coldstream Guards; and as neither of these gentlemen have called for me since, I presume they are satisfied that the blunder was not upon my side, and that my coolness would bear itself through: the conclusion of the day went off very pleasantly, and when saluted therewith, my daughter and I drove off amidst many marks of civility and condescension even from strangers, as well as from our own countrymen and acquaintances in the high-est-ranks.

This, Sir, is the whole history of the absurd and ridiculous alarm. Pistols are as essential to the Highland Courtier's dress, as a sword to the English courtier's, the Frenchman, or the German, and those used by me on such occasions are as unstained with powder, as an courtier's sword with blood: it is only the grossest ignorance of the Highland character and costume which would imagine that the assassin lurked under their bold and manly form.

With respect to the wild fantasy that haunted Lady A.'s brain, of danger to his Majesty, I may be permitted to say that George the Fourth has not in his dominions more faithful subjects than the Highlanders; and that not an individual witnessed His Majesty's-Coronation who would more cheerfully and ardently shed his heart's blood for him than.

Your humble Servant, not "Macnaughten," but ARD-FLATH SIOL-CHUINN MAC-MHIC ALAS-TAIR, which may be Anglefied "Colonel Ronaldson Macdonell, of Glengary and Clanronald."

Gordon's Hotel, Albermarle-street, July 29. [*Courier.*

BUONAPARTE'S MAY DAYS.

The month of May seems to have been peculiarly inauspicious to this celebrated character; and the day of his death was the anniversary of several memorable occurrences in his "strange eventful history." He who impelled his veteran troops to victory with the cry, "Behold the sun of Austerlitz!" was "lighted on his way to dusky death" by the last fading beams of the suns of Madrid, of Almeida, and of Elba.

In the year of his own birth and in the month of May his Conqueror, the Duke of Wellington, first drew breath.

In 1799.	May	4.	He lost Seringapatam.
		21.	He was defeated at Acre.
184.	May	18.	He assumed the title of Emperor of France This was perhaps his worst political step
1808.	May	2.	After massacreing the Spaniards at Madrid. he appointed his brother Joseph King of Spain.
		5.	He issued his mandate to the Queen of Spain to declare her son illegitimate.
1809.	May	12.	His troops in Portugal, under Soult, were defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley.
		22.	He was defeated by the Archduke Charles.
1811.	May	5.	His army under Massena was repulsed at Almeida.
		16.	His troops, under Soult, were defeated at Albuera.
1812.	May	19.	The French Forces were defeated at Almarez.
1813.	May	2.	The like in Saxony, at Lutzen. The 20th. at Bautzen. And the 21st, at Wurtschen.
1814.	May	5.	He was landed at Elba.
1815.	May		During his reign of 100 days he was preparing for his final overthrow on the 18th of June, at Waterloo.
1821.	May	5.	He died at St. Helena!

The Whigs.—Every individual moving in the political circles of the metropolis, says the Durham Chronicle, knows the fact, that at the commencement and middle of the proceedings against the Queen, the government was twice offered to (Earl Grey) the leader of the Whigs, with *but one condition*—that he would carry on the prosecution then pending. To justice in the person of the Queen, therefore, Lord Grey sacrificed an opportunity of repealing the *six acts*—of introducing economy and reform,—and of doing almost unlimited good to his country. Whatever the Whigs be in other respects, therefore, they deserve the highest praise for the course pursued with respect to her Majesty. But, after all, was it known, in making the offer, *that it could not be accepted?*

Coronation Oath.—By the oath administered to the King at the coronation, he became bound to defend the Church of England and Ireland, but the Kirk of Scotland is entirely forgotten—whether by mistake in administering, or by the reporters and printer, we do not pretend to say; but certain it is that in the South of Scotland this omission has caused deep speculation; more especially as the Catholic Bill was lost by so small a majority.—*Carlisle Journal.*

Merionethshire Farmer.—A farmer in Merionethshire lately died at 105 years of age; by his first wife he had 30 children, 10 by his second, four by his third, and seven by two concubines. His youngest son was 81 years, younger than his eldest, and 800 persons descended from his body attended his funeral.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

THE MOVING BOG.—We have received the following letter from Tullamore:—

TULLAMORE, July 14.—The greatest confusion prevails in this part of the country, owing to the tremendous phenomenon now in motion, with a slow but irresistible and steady progress. The most intelligent men and ablest engineers are wholly unable to ascertain its cause. It commenced on Tuesday, the 25th ultimo; on that day, between seven and eight o'clock in the afternoon, a mighty convulsion, which seemed to rend the bowels of the earth, shook the country for many miles round. The shocks were attended with a noise like the roaring of distant thunder; the earth immediately burst at a place called Kilmalady, or Horseleap, when a torrent of lava issued forth, composed wholly of bog stuff. The force with which it sprung was considerable, and it was attended with a loud whizzing or rustling noise. The spot from whence it issued was bog, only to a very limited extent. The adjoining lands were fine meadows and corn-fields, as hard as Clontarff fields, but a flat country, mostly of reclaimed bog. In fifteen minutes it covered three hundred acres, forcing every thing before it, covering in its progress implements of husbandry, wearing apparel, &c. &c. which happened at the time to be accidentally placed in the direction over which it spread. The people fled before it, uttering cries of terror, quitting their cabins; trees were every where torn up by the roots and levelled. At the surface it has the appearance of fermented beer, working over the tubs. On a part of the flat country it was full sixty feet deep—it moves like the tide; you would suppose it sliding over the surface of the soil; but, this is not the fact;—it tears up the earth in its progress, breaking up the meadows, and tearing up the sod in large flakes, forming rolls as large as woolpacks, some of them twenty feet long. These immense rolls are swallowed up in its progress by the mass of fermented fluid, or thrown out at the edges. They resemble the craws which are rolled on bogs, for roofing houses; but they are harder than they could be made by the strength of men or horses. The soil, consisting of marl and clay, appears strewed upon the surface of the moving mass; it has now covered above four miles. About 3,000 men were employed, making embankments seven feet high, and so broad that two carriages might go abreast on them, which have been since either levelled or overflowed. The number of spectators is immense; they come in jaunting-cars, gigs, &c. &c. to witness this extraordinary phenomenon. The quantity of bog now in motion is estimated at above 2,500 acres. It will probably make its way to Tarbert or Kilrush, and finally discharge itself into the Atlantic. The destruction of the country is truly awful.—*Cork Intelligencer.*

MOVING BOG.—From the latest accounts the moving of the bog yet continues unabated, carrying every thing before it; all attempts at fortifying, barricading, &c. have failed, and give away to its overpowering force; it is supposed, that ere this the great road from Clara to Moate is either torn up or covered.—Woodfield House, the seat of Abraham Fuller, Esq. has been deserted, and the furniture, &c. removed. This Gentleman, we are sorry to learn, will lose considerably, a great part of his ground being covered. A very few days more (moving at the same rate) will bring it in conjunction with the Brosna, when the most serious and alarming consequences are apprehended from turning the course of the river.—*Westmeath Journal.*

MOVING BOG.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE MOVING BOG OF KILMALEADY, IN THE KING'S COUNTY, MADE BY ORDER OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

To BUKNAL M'CARTHY, Esq. &c. &c.

Royal Dublin Society House, July 16, 1821.

SIR—In compliance with the request of the Royal Dublin Society, conveyed to me by your letter of the 12th inst., I have visited the moving bog of Kilmaleady; and finding, on my return to Dublin, to-day, that very erroneous notions, respecting its magnitude and destructive effects have been entertained, I think it my duty immediately to communicate to you, for the information of the Society, some account of the nature and extent of this once-alarming phenomenon.

The bog of Kilmaleady, from whence the eruption broke out, situated about two miles to the north of the village of Clara, in the King's County, is of considerable extent; it may probably contain about 500 acres: in may parts it is 40 feet in depth, and it is considered to be the wettest bog in the country. It is bounded on all sides, except the south, by steep ridges of high land, which are composed, at the top, of limestone gravel, and beneath of cavernous limestone rock, containing subterranean streams; but the southern face of the bog is open to a moory valley, about a quarter of a mile in breadth, which for nearly half a mile in length, takes a southern direction in the lands of Lisanisky, and then turns at right angles to the west, and continues gradually widening for upwards of two miles. Through the centre of this valley flows a stream about twelve feet in breadth, which serves as a discharge for the waters from the bog and the surrounding country, and finally joins the river Brusna above the bridge of Ballycumber.

The bog of Kilmaleady, like all other deep and wet bogs, is composed, for the first eight or ten feet from the surface downward, of a reddish brown spongy mass, formed of the still undecomposed fibres of the bog moss, *sphagnum palustre*, which, by capilary attraction, absorbs water in great quantity. Beneath, this fibrous mass the bog gradually becomes pulpy, till, at length, towards the bottom, it assumes the appearance, and, when examined, the consistence of a black mud, rather heavier than water.

The surface of the bog of Kilmaleady was elevated upwards of twenty feet above the level of the valley, from which it rose at a very steep angle, and its external face, owing to the uncommon dryness of the season, being much firmer than usual, the inhabitants of the vicinity were enabled to sink their turf holes, and cut turf at the depth of at least ten feet beneath the surface of the valley, and, in fact, until they reached the blue clay which forms the substratum of the bog. Thus, the faces of many of the turf banks reached the unusual height of thirty feet perpendicular; when, at length, on the 19th day of June, the lower pulpy and muddy part of the bog, which possessed little cohesion, being unable to resist the great pressure of water from behind, gave way, and being once set in motion, floated the upper part of the bog, and continued to move with astonishing velocity along the valley to the southward, forcing before it not only the clamps of turf on the edge of the bog, but even patches of the moory meadows, to the depth of several feet, the grass surface of which heaved and turned over almost like the waves of the ocean; so that in a very short space of time the whole valley, for the breadth of about a quarter of a mile between the bog edge and the base of the hill of Lisanisky, was covered with bog to the depth of from eight to ten feet, and appeared everywhere studded with green patches of moory meadow.

The hill of Lisanisky retarded the progress of the bog for some time; at length it began to flow at right angles in its first course along the valley, where it turns to the west, and continued with unabated rapidity till it reached the bog road of Kilbride (which runs directly across the valley, and is elevated five or six feet above it), and choaked up the bridge through which the waters of the stream pass. This barrier retarded the progress of the bog for five days; at the end of that time the accumulation was such, from the still moving bog and the waters of the stream, that it flowed over the road, and covered the valley to the south of it for about half a mile, flowing with varied velocity, till it was again stopped, for a few hours, as I understand, by a second road across the valley leading from Clara to Woodfield. Having also overcome this obstacle, it proceeded slowly westward, and if its progress had not been checked by the very judicious means that have been employed, the whole extent of the valuable meadows which compose the valley where it expands to the westward, must long since have been covered. But when the bog had passed over the road of Kilbride, and the consternation in the country became general, at the desire of the Lords Justices, Mr. Gregory employed Mr. Killaly, Engineer to the Directors-General of Inland Navigation, to carry into execution any works that could be devised to arrest the progress of the bog. Mr. Killaly at once perceived that the only feasible remedy was to draw off the water that had accumulated; and to accomplish this end he employed a number of labourers to open the course of the stream where it was choaked up, and also the drains through the valley that could be directed into the stream. By this means the head of water was soon lowered, and in consequence the bog ceased to flow, and all the loose masses which floated on the river were broken to pieces, by labourers placed at intervals throughout its course.

Such was the situation of affairs on my arrival at the bog early on Saturday morning. During the course of the day I exerted myself to carry into execution the well-advised plan which had previously been commenced by Mr. Killaly. Towards evening the floating masses which came down the river began to lessen considerably, both in size and number; and finding every thing proceeded with regularity and certainty, I thought it useless to remain onger.

At present I entertain no apprehension of further devastation from the bog, except in the event of a very great fall of rain during the present week. Slight rains would be of service, to increase the current of water, and facilitate the removal of a considerable deposit of heavy, black, bog mud, which at present fills the bottom of the stream. The general current has, however been much increased by the breaking down of the weirs on the river Brusna, below the junction of the bog river.

I shall now describe the present appearance and state of the bog and moory valley.

In the centre of the bog, for the space of about a mile and a half in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, a valley has been formed, sloping at the bottom from the original surface of the bog, to the depth of 30 feet, where the eruption first took place. In this valley, or gulf, there are nnmberless concentric cuts, or fissures, filled with water nearly to the top.

The valley between the edge of the bog and the road of Kilbride, for the length of half a mile, and an extent of between 60 and 80 acres, may be considered as totally destroyed. It is covered by tolerably firm bog, from six to ten feet in depth, consisting, at the surface, of numberless green islands, composed of detached parts of the moory meadows, and of small rounded patches of the original heathy surface of the bog, varying from two to ten feet in diameter, which are separated from each other by brown pulpy bog, and the bed of the original stream to about eight or ten feet above its former course, so as to flow over the road.

Beyond the road to Kilbride the bog has flowed for one mile westward, and covered from fifty to seventy acres; in this part the heathy patches of bog generally lessen in quantity; the green inlands disappear, and nothing is observed but a thin deposit, consisting of a granulated black bog mud, varying from one to three feet in thickness. This, though destructive for the present year, may, when dry, be burnt, and removed for manure to the neighbouring uplands, or left on the spot to fertilize the valley.

Thus the whole distance which the bog has flowed is about three miles in length—namely, one mile and a half in the bog, and the same distance over the moory valley; and the extent covered amounts to about 150 acres.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH, Mining Engineer.

The Morning Herald. July 28.

Moving Bog of Kilmuleady, King's County—We have great pleasure in announcing that all alarm respecting this awful phenomenon is now at an end—its progress having been effectually stopped. The Mining Engineer of the Dublin Society, Richard Griffiths, Esq. returned to Dublin with the cheering account

ACT OF GRACE.

TO PERSONS CONFINED FOR PENALTIES UNDER THE REVENUE LAWS.

Copy of a letter to the several Revenue Boards in England, Ireland and Scotland, for the release of certain prisoners, in consequence of his Majesty's coronation:

"Treasury chambers, 26th July, 1821.

"Gentlemen—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you, that in consequence of his Majesty's coronation, my Lords are pleased to sanction the release of all prisoners confined for penalties for breaches of the laws of the revenue under your management, who may have been confined for any period exceeding six months: and I am to desire that you will forthwith take the necessary measures for that purpose, unless there should be any special case of improper conduct in goal, or of very flagrant character, when my Lords desire the same may be submitted for their consideration and directions.

"My Lords are also pleased to extend this act of grace, under the same exceptions, to all prisoners who have not yet been in confinement six months, when they shall have completed this term of imprisonment, and they desire that instructions be given in their several cases, so that they may be released on the day on which the six months shall expire.

"I am further to acquaint you, that my Lords are in like manner pleased to sanction the release of all prisoners confined for debts due to the revenue under your management less in amount than 100l., who may have been confined, or when they shall have been confined, three months; and they are pleased to authorize you to discharge from the books of your department the amount due from such persons, and desire you will take measures accordingly, unless there should be special circumstances attending any particular case, as before mentioned, when my Lords desire you will lose no time in submitting the same for further directions.

"I am, gentlemen, you obedient servant,

(Signed) "S. R. LUSHINGTON."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, July 29.

For the last five days Paris has been occupied by a grave affair, of which I did not wish to give you an account till I knew how it would terminate. You may rely on the following facts:—M. le Viscomte de Montelegier, a Lieutenant general and a superior officer of the Royal Guard, who was a witness in the affair of the 19th of August, had in his depositions nominated Colonel Dufay as implicated in the conspiracy. The Colonel is the same person who killed M. de Saint Morys in a duel, and who during the revolution had been condemned to the gallies, and exposed six hours in the pillory for theft. Some days ago he wrote to M. de Montelegier that he was a liar, a scoundrel, and a calumniator, for saying that he was engaged in the pretended plot, and demanded satisfaction for this calumny by a combat "to the utterance."

M. de Montelegier, in a card without signature, answered that he would not fight with such a man. Dufay, in a fury sent another letter, in which he threatened to publish his refusal to fight: M. de Montelegier replied, that he had nothing to say to a man who had figured in the trial of Louvel. The Colonel then published these different letters, which contained terms the most offensive to his antagonist.

M. de Montelegier then wrote him the following letter:—"A man of honour does not fight with a man who has been condemned to the gallies, exposed in the pillory, and implicated in the trial of Louvel. We only meet with such persons in the woods. Therefore, to-morrow, between the hours of one and three, I shall wait in the forest of Vincennes, in the road to Nogent, with four of my friends. I shall then only support the character and carry the arms of a hussar, my old profession; and I know how to treat people of your stamp.

(Signed) "MONTELEGIER."

The Colonel received this letter the same day, at 6 o'clock, and signed the receipt. He came to the house of Montelegier, who ordered him to be turned out of doors by his servants, telling him that he would see him in the wood of Vincennes.

M. de Montelegier went accordingly to the wood, walked there for two hours with his four friends, and saw no antagonist. His four friends were Augustus de la Rochejaquelin, Count Sparke, Viscount Bourke, and Tourton. Here the matter rests for the present.

Times, Aug. 4.

The following statement has been printed and circulated by General Montelegier, on the subject of the quarrel which was detailed in our private correspondence on Thursday last:

"REPLY OF LIEUT.-GENERAL VISCOUNT DE MONTELEGIER TO A LIBEL.

"It is always painful to a man of honour to intrude himself upon the public. I find myself, however, driven to this sad necessity.

"Summoned as a witness before the Court of Peers, I did not, as the proces verbal of the Court, and official journal prove, even pronounce the name of the Sieur Dufay.

"On the 20th of May, I received from him a menacing letter written in the coarsest terms. (The same which he has since published.) I despised too much the writer and his insults, not to consider it beneath me to take that notice of it which I would not deny to a man of honour. I, therefore merely signified to him, that if personally attacked I would take summary justice on the spot. To this declaration I, however, added, that I had never spoken of him.

"I was bound to expect that I should never hear more of this man: but he has dared to publish, two days ago, an infamous libel, with a view to incite me to a duel, I yesterday wrote the following letter, which I sent to the Sieur Dufay this morning at six o'clock:

"'*Paris, Sunday Evening July*, 22.

"'A wretch covered with disgrace, who has been condemned to the galleys, exposed in the pillory, and implicated in the crime of Louvel, has no right to demand honourable satisfaction, nor even to speak of it. But one may meet him in a wood. To morrow (Monday, the 23d), Monsieur de Montelegier will choose to walk in the Bois de Vincennes, near Vincennes, on the road which leads to Nogent; he will there only appear to suit the occasion; he will be there merely in the character of his first step in life—that of a private hussar, and be armed as such: four of his friends will walk with him.

"'There it will be seen whether courage can dwell in the same breast with infamy.

(Signed) "'MONTELEGIER.'

"The above letter was delivered to the Sieur Dufay at a quarter past six in the morning. At ten o'clock he presented himself at my porter's lodge, with a letter to state that he would not repair to the Bois de Vincennes. Having signified to the wretch that he had to meet me in the Bois de Vincennes at two o'clock, that I should positively go thither, and that it was only on that occasion I would so far degrade myself with him, I caused him to be thrust out of my house.

"I went to the appointed place, at the hour fixed, accompanied by four friends, who enjoy, as they merit, the esteem of Paris and of the whole army. We waited there two hours, and the Sieur Dufay did not make his appearance.

"I feel, and I declare, that I have acted wrong, thus to forget for a moment the rank which I have the honour to hold in the army, and also that I should so far have lost sight of the noble character of a soldier, who ought never to compromise himself with a man lost to every sense of honour.

" Henceforward, I shall submit to the cognizance of the tribunals any molestation which I may experience on the part of the Sieur Dufay.

(Signed) " The Viscount de MONTELEGIER."

" We declare, that at the invitation of M. Lt. General Viscount de Montelegier, we to day accompanied him at half past one o'clock to the Bois de Vincennes; we there waited, at the entrance of the road leading to Nogent, until half past three, and that M. Dufay did not present himself.

(Signed) " Count BROUKE, Lieut.-General.
" L. SPARKE, Lieut.-General.
" A. LA ROCHEJAQUELIN. Ma-
" TOURTON. [jor-General.

" Certified to be an accurate copy,
" Viscount de MONTELEGIER."

" *Paris, Monday, July 23,*

AMERICA—ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIES TO THE HAPPY EFFECTS OF ITS POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

" But in fact how singular, and for the well-being of man how glorious the change, which has turned these vast haunts of panthers, wolves, and savages, into the abodes of industry, and the sure asylum of the oppressed! What a noble edifice has there been raised for hunted liberty to dwell in securely! It is imposible to tread the soil of America and not to bless it; imposible to consider her growing wealth and strength without rejoicing."—*Views of Society and Manners in America, in a Series of Letters, by an Englishwoman.* (1821.)

We feel it a relief to turn our eyes from convulsed Europe, the scene of solemn hypocrisy and triumphant villany, to the cheering aspect of the United States, enjoying, under their pure and benign institutions, an untroubled calm, like that of the heavenly bodies, and rivalling these bodies in the serenity and constancy of their course, and we hope in the stability of their existence. Feeling as we do, that the whole human race has a deep interest in the prosperity of that country, we are always eager to receive the statements of impartial travellers with regard to its condition; and we gladly embrace the opportunity, which the book we have quoted offers, to lay before our readers—not any new statistical facts,—but the testimony of an intelligent eye-witness to its growing prosperity, and to the happy effects of its political institutions.

It is justly observed, by this enlightened and eloquent writer, that the English people have been as ill *represented* in America as at home. Few British travellers who have visited that continent have been qualified either to do justice to the country they professed to describe, or credit to that which sent them forth. The best of them, in their best efforts to be liberal, have seldom been able to shake off entirely the " beggarly elements" of the old world. Hence the strange misrepresentations which prevail among us, and unsettle men's opinions on a subject neither obscure nor difficult. In a prospering country, with ten millions of inhabitants, some see nothing but forests, bears, and rattlesnakes,—in the intelligent and virtuous husbandmen of the republic, they see nothing but drunken boors.—in her free press, nothing but negro advertisements—in her Congress, nothing but demagogues,—and in her mild and equitable government, nothing but weakness and anarchy. Considering the mischievous effect of bad institutions in vitiating men's moral perceptions, such distorted views are not surprising. Fifty years ago, had any individual affirmed that such a government as that of the United States could exist, he would have been denounced as an enthusiast. That ten millions of men could govern themselves by a system of universal suffrage, and live in the most perfect order and security, enjoying a liberty of speech, thought and action never equalled, without standing armies—without a hierarchy of priests—without a shackled press—without state prosecutions—without idle pageants—and (most strange of all) almost without taxes—in short, without force applied to their persons, or frauds practised on their understandings, is a conclusion most devoutly to be deprecated by those who hold mankind in thraldom, and only slowly believed by the liberal minded, even after it has received a practical demonstration. Generations yet unborn will bless and honour the men who confided in the virtue of their species, in defiance of power and ridicule, and made the bold experiment, the issue of which has raised the destiny of the human race. The Washingtons, the Franklins, the Jeffersons, who framed those noble institutions, will be for ever canonised in the hearts of the enlightened and generous, as the greatest benefactors of mankind. Their courage and wisdom have realised a state of society surpassing all that ancient sages had imagined in the dreams of their benevolence. While their glorious work exists, were it even in the remotest corner of the globe, there is a hope of emancipation for the most benighted nation. But in its present state we see but the feeble beginnings of that influence which, in the fulness of its strength, it is destined to exert over the fate of the world. It is deducible from undisputed data, that in the short space of one century, the United States will contain a hundred millions of inhabitants. Such a population, speaking one language, living under one government, and enjoying the benefit of institutions calculated above all others to develope the energies of man, will be a phenomenon of which the past history of mankind can scarcely enable us to form a conception. The American government will then be at the head of an amount of moral and physical force which has never been equalled, and must be irresistible. If tyranny shall then exist in any corner of Europe, it must be by the sufferance of America.

A government so constructed is the greatest atchievement of philosophy since philosophy had her birth. And it is surprising, that an object possessing such unrivalled moral grandeur, has so seldom awakened corresponding sentiments in the minds of those who have contemplated or described it. Something must be allowed for the effects of those modes of thinking which have grown up amidst the usages of the old world—which teach us to confound grandeur with pageantry, and simplicity with meanness. Notwithstanding our pretension to refinement, it is undeniable that in all public matters we exhibit the grotesque and piebald taste of an Indian.—The South sea islander, who tatoos his face with ochre, and runs a fish's bone through his nose; is not more ridiculous in the eye of reason, than the European Prince or courtier, who covers himself with gilding and trumpery gewgaws, which a man of sense would be ashamed to have in his house, and then exhibits himself like a harlequin to the admiration of children, and the derision of men of sense. The taste which dictates this barbarous buffoonery is of the same stock with that which prefers a gilded block of wood to a Grecian statue. And the man who identifies greatness with such paltry exhibitions, is as unable to appreciate the sublime simplicity of the American system, as a savage is to feel the beauty of the Belvidere Apollo. Every vulgar minded Greek could admire the Olympic chariot of Dionysius, but it was only a small and chosen circle who could feel the sublimity of the death of Socrates. The volume before us shows, that in the philosophy which results from exaltation of sentiments, women often get the start of men. The moral sublime of the American democracy was never so deeply felt, and so eloquently described, as in these " Letters of an Englishwoman." The generous feelings of her sex save her the trouble of laborious speeculations. Nor has her enthusiasm been nourished in ignorance of its object. She has witnessed its all-pervading and beneficial influence, and her admiration of the American Goverument is but an expansion of those sentiments of benevolence and love of justice which flourish in every mind where cultivation is united with true sensibility. It is impossible to despair of a country where such minds are strewed through the circles of private life. And that this enlightened female is not a solitary example, the following anecdote testifies.

" When the English friends who accompanied us first visited the Congress, some months since, the words that struck their ear as they entered the gallery, formed part of the prayer with which the business of the day opens; " May the rod of tyranny be broken in every nation of the earth." *Mrs. * * * her husband told me, burst into tears.* Were I curious to try the soul of a European, I should wish to see him enter the house of the American congress. Never shall I forget the feelings with which I first looked down from the gallery of the hall upon the assembled representatives of a free and sovereign nation. Is there in the whole range of this peopled earth a sight more sublime? Yes, answers a British Philosopher—*the Coronation*, and doubtless also the *Wax-works.*

The most prominent faults in the character of the Americans, according to some late travellers, are coarseness of manners, ignorance, and jealousy of foreigners. The testimony of this writer, whose sex entitles her to speak with confidence on the first of these points, and whose intelligence renders her authority good on all, gives a decisive contradiction to these charges. She describes the great mass of the Americans as better informed, more eager to oblige, superior in urbanity, to the corresponding classes in any othercountry, and peculiarly distingushed by their courteous and liberal demeanour to foreigners. Speaking of her journey through the state of New York, she says, " There are two characteristics in which our fellow-travellers generally more or less resemble each other,—good humour and intelligence. Wherever chance has yet thrown me into a public conveyance in this country, I have met with more of these, the best articles of exchange that I am acquainted with, than I ever remember to have found else-where."

The same ignorance, with an indifference to the cause of liberty, has been attributed to the General Government, apparently because it did not send succours to the South American cause, at the hazard of embroiling itself with half the powers of Europe. This traveller, however, assures us, " that, generally speaking all those connected with the General Government, or engaged in its service, are peculiarly distinguished for elevated sentiments, a high tone of national feeling, an ardent enthusiasm, not merely for American liberties, but for the liberties of mankind."—" The tone assumed in the debates of Congress has for many years been worthy of the Roman Senate in its best days; nor is the oratory and sound reasoning displayed in them less remarkable than the temper which is invariably preserved. I believe this moderation, so different from what is found in the English House of Commons, is explained by considering that there are here no regular majorities and minorities. It is a fair combat of opinions; not principle standing opposed to power." In fact, since the close of the war in 1814, party distinctions have been little felt in Congress. And the circumstances just stated may help us to explain what the parliamentary practice of Europe would teach us to regard a most unaccountable anomaly—*debates on a question continued for ten or twelve days.* It would be an egregious error to take the practice of an assembly in which oratory lies powerless at the feet of corruption, as a rule for the proceedings of a body where eloquence has its natural empire. " The influence of a masterly orator," says our authoress, " in the

American Congress, would somewhat surprise the invulnerable and immoveable majorities of the British House of Commons,"—I have sometimes amused myself in the hall, by imagining how one of the marshalled troops of the British minister would look upon an assembly, whose members, until the actual counting of the votes, are often ignorant of the issue of the most important question. At one time, a member told me he expected the bill (for a new Tarif) to be thrown out; a few hours afterwards, his hopes were that it would be carried; again he despaired, again he hoped, and at last listened to the *ayes* and *noes* with as much incertitude as myself.' In short, the debates there are not a vain dialectical parade—not the feeble appeals of reason or principle against the irresistible purposes of power, but the honest and earnest efforts of enlightened minds to transfuse their own convictions into the breasts of others who are open to argument and persuasion. We need not then be surprised that discussions are prolonged there to an extent which would in other countries be deemed (and with good reason) an idle waste of time.

It is stoutly maintained by some, that all the advantages which belong to the United States are enjoyed in Canada. Unfortunately however, the Canadians think otherwise. It has lately been found necessary to exert those strong arms of social order—the libel and sedition laws there—a necessity which never exists in the United States. This Englishwoman, describing her tour in Canada, observes, that "it is curious to see how patient men are of physical sufferings when endured voluntarily, and when they have it not in their power to charge them upon their rulers. On the southern shores of lake Ontario, (in the United States,) heaven knows, we found sickness sufficient to have broken down the stoutest spirits; and yet there we never heard a complaint. *On its northern shores we found discontent everywhere.*"

A reference to two well-known facts shows, in a striking light, which of the two goveruments is most friendly to the promotion of knowledge and improvement. Canada, has been *sixty years* in our possession, and the French population it contains still live in the midst of the English settlers like a separate caste, in the same state of torpor and ignorance as on the day we conquered the province. "It is curious," she observes, to compare the stationary position of French Canada with the progress of French Louisiana. Not *sixteen years* since that vast territory was ceded to the United States, and already its people are nationalised. Not held as a military possession, but taken into the confederated republics as an independent state, it feels its existence and has learned to prize the importance it enjoys. A population as simple and ignorant as that of French Canada has been transformed, in the course of one generation, into a people comparatively enlightened."

Those who accuse America of inhumanity on account of the practice of the *Redemptioners*, will find from this lady's statement, that what looks cruel in the trade is chiefly chargeable on foreigners, and that the state governments have exerted their influence powerfully and successfully in mitigatingthe lot of those wretched paupers, with whom that country is burdened by the misery of Europe. Mr. Fearon also will find, that the "American captain," whose eye "flashed with Algerine cruelty," was an Englishman, and that his ship and crew, with all their misdeeds, belonged to England. If, therefore, he travel again, it will be as well to make sure of his facts before he draw inferences, and not make the guilt of his own countrymen a reason for decrying the character of another nation.

We need not tell our readers what is our opinion of the work of our fair countrywoman, and indeed our object was not to write a review. It does not abound in statistical information: but no traveller has better described the spirit and character of the American institutions. It is full of eloquence reflections and noble sentiments, and does great credit both to the head and heart of the fair but unknown writer.

The Scotsman,—August 11.

Selections.

A SELECTION OF IRISH MELODIES,

BY THOMAS MOORE,

The eighth, and, we fear, the last number of the Irish Melodies, by the union of whose music to his beautiful verse, Mr. Moore has laid his country under such infinite obligations, has just issued from the press. When, in a former portion of the work, the poet bade "farewell to his harp," with all respect for him, we doubted his sincerity. "At lover's perjuries they say Jove laughs."—At poet's lapses, then, why should mortals be too serious? In this case it is impossible, because the delinquent has the double justification of love and poetry. However, there is prefixed to this number a general and final dedication of the entire work to the nobility and gentry of Ireland, which really looks as if it was brought to its termination in good earnest. Why this should be so, is not for us to say. The poet is still, and long may he continue so, in full possession of his fine faculties; and the wild mountains and vallevs of his country are still rich in most melodious airs, which have escaped the accompaniments of Mr. Bishop. Whether, however, this is to be the last sound of the Irish harp, or whether it will produce another dulect echo, its music has certainly established. for Ireland, a high fame in vocal science, and the verse to which it has been 'married" places its author amongst the very first lyric poets of any age or nation—even by the side of Horace and Anacreon. Beautiful as are many parts of his Lalla Rookh, and exquisite as we admit many of his epistles from America to be, it is to his songs that Moore must trust for immortality, and immortal he must be as long as English Ladies can *love*. or Irish gentlemen can *drink*, which, we take it, is as much of immortality as any modern bard can consider himself equitably entitled to. The lyrist has, indeed, in this respect, a great advantage over the brotherhood of Parnassus. The heart of every one takes its season of benevolence, and grows tired of satire—the mind will not for ever chill itself within the shade of ethics, and neither heart nor mind can sustain eternally the horrors or the heights of the epic aspirant. But the lyrist strays carelessly along the verges of the mountain.—The echoes which he awakens if not loud, are sweet; and the chords with which he produces them are heart-strings. He identifies himself with the passions of youth—he associates himself with the pleasures of manhood—he sings melodious comfort in the bower—he sings most mirthful logic over the bottle,—he resounds and sweetens the music of the chase; and whether with young or old—in bowers, or copses, or banquets—sighing with lovers, or carousing with Bacchanals, he entangles himself with the richest threads of our existences, he is determined, at all events to have a garland; and, when the season of the flowers is past, he jovially awaits its return, clustering his brows with the fruitage of the vineyard. In this last department, indeed, Moore has one living rival in the patriarch person of Captain Morris; but he is only one—there is no one else *similis aut secundus*. It is no disparagement to any one to admit Morris, to a convivial competition. Bacchus in his wildest, merriest, and most classical moods, has not a more inspired idolater than the veteran laureate of the vintage—the snows of eighty winters have not withered a leaf of his laurels, and even Mont Blanc's "diadem" might melt in the sunshine of his perennial imagination. 'That time flies fast, the poet sings, and "That I think's a reason fair to fill my glass again," will remain the standard justifications of every reveller who can blend wine, and wit, and music together, as long as the ivied god retains a single votary to hiccough over his orgies. Of course when we speak of thesongs of Capt. Morris, we speak only of those which he composed *before the second bottle*,—of those which age may hear without a blush, and to which youth may listen without any fear of the consequences. As the lyrist of love, however: Moore stands alone and unrivalled—Anacreon might rise from his grave to hear him, and Lalage herself, whether "dulce ridens," or "dulce loquens," might forget for him, for a moment, even the nightingale of Italy.

Of the songs contained in the present number, the one composed in memory of Mr. Grattan is the most elaborate, if not the happiest. But it is scarcely fair to consider it altogether as a song, because a note informs us that, only the first two verses are intended to be sung. It is a poem, which the heart aided the head in dictating, and its subject well deserves the celebration. The first patriot of any country is worthy the commemoration of its first poet. In this beautiful and spirited production there is much of history—the leading points, both of Mr. Grattan's public and private character, are touched with the fidelity of an annalist, The utter darkness in which he found his country—the glorious splendour which he flashed on it—the memorable epoch of 1782. when he obtained a free trade, a free constitution and a final judicature,—the rewards given him by an attesting parliament.—the sweet simplicity of his domestic life, and the noble equanimity which he preserved alike amid the shade or the sun-shine of popular versatility, are finely & judiciously illustrated. This monument *perennius ære*, erected by the hand of friendship, patriotism, and genius, is more than an equivalent to the children of Grattan, for the heartless ingratitude with which his memory has been treated. Alas, in Ireland there is little hope, that even Hamlet's span of commemoration will be permitted to a "great man." Athens was remarkable, and has become branded to all posterity, for the denunciation of the "bravest, the wisest and the best of her citizens: "but Athens was civilized, and refinement too often polishes away the most substantial virtues of national character.—What excuse, however, can the catholics of Ireland plead for having once, with savage ferocity, attempted the life of her Aristides! for having, before his ashes were cold, preferred to his candidate son, a man "without a name;" and for not even raising one poor stone in his honour, who rescued her from being a proverb and a bye-word among the nations! The same excuse will serve her for permitting the bones of Curran to rot unhonoured and forgotten in the vaults of Paddington. The following is the heart touching effort by which Moore has exonerated himself from the general opprobrium. It is set to a mournful but spirited air, called *Macfarlane's Lamentation*

Shall the harp then be si'ent, when he, who first gave
To our country a name, is withdrawn from all eyes;
Shall a minstrel of Erin stand mute by the grave,
Where the first—where the last of her patriots lies;
No—faint though the death song may fall from his lips,
Though his harp like his soul may with shadows be crost,
Yet, yet shall it sound, mid anation's eclipse,
And proclaim to the world what a star hath been lost,
What a union of all the affections and powers,
By which life is exalted, embellish'd, refin'd,
Was embraced in that Spirit—whose centre was ours,
While its mighty circumference circled mankind.
Oh, who that loves Erin—or who that can see
Through the waste of her annals, that epoch sublime—
Like a pyramid, rais'd in the desert—where he
And his glory stand out to the eyes of all time!—
That *one* lucid interval, snatch'd from the gloom
And the madness of ages, when filled with his soul,
A nation o'erleapt the dark bounds of her doom,
And, for *one* sacred instant, touch' Liberty's goal!
Who, that ever hath heard him—hath drank at the source
Of that wonderful eloquence, all Erin's own,
In whose high thoughted daring, the fire, and the force
And the yet untam'd spring of her spirit are shown—
An eloquence, rich—wheresoever its wave

Wander'd free and triumphant—with thoughts that shone through,
As clear as the brook's stone of lustre, and gave
With the flash of the gem, its solidity too.
Who that ever approach'd him, when free from the crowd,
In a home full of love, he delighted to tread
'Mong the trees which a nation had giv'n, and which bow'd
As it each brought a new civic crown for his head—
That home where—like him who, as fable hath told,
Put the rays from his brow, that his child might come near—
Every glory forgot, the most wise of the old
Became all that the simplest and youngest hold dear.
Is there one, who hath thus, through his orbit of life,
But at distance observ'd him—through glory, through blame,
In the calm of retreat, in the grandeur of strife,
Whether shining or clouded still high and the same—
Such a union of all that enriches life's hour, of the
Sweetness we love, and the greatness we praise,
As that type of simplicity blended with power,
A child with a thunderbolt only portrays—
Oh no—not a heart, that e'er knew him, but mourns.
Deep, deep o'er the grave, where such glory is shrin'd
O'er, a monument Fame will preserve, 'mong the urns
Of the wisest, the bravest, the best of mankind!

The following extract is from another and a very different kind of song set to one of Irelands' merriest staves and composed in honour of her far famed *Pot heen Whiskey*, which we are told once superseded even the "divine marasquino" on the lips of royalty. The second verse cannot well be understood by the English reader without some little explanation. The unfortunate Irish peasant who cannot well pay the exorbitant rent of an absentee landlord, and is quivering under the fangs of the "middle man," or agent, betakes himself to the loftiest and most unfrequented mountains, where he manufactures the magic beverage, by the smuggled sale of which he hopes to disencumber himself. His small uncouth rustic still, and the green turf, which he is obliged to use in the process, gives it the smoke flavour, which is alluded to in the second stanza. This manufacture has been made "unlawful" by act of parliament, and the penalty is a fine and nine months imprisonment. The peasantry have an utter abhorrence of the licensed whiskey, which in their vocubulary is termed "the parliament."

Their excuses, sometimes, when detected and arraigned, are most amusing. The writer of this once saw one of them put upon his trial, which he had contrived to evade at the previous assizes, under pretence of the indisposition of a witness; the real cause was his fear of the then going judge of assize. To his great discomfiture, however, the same judge chose the ensuing circuit. When arraigned, Baron M'Clelland addressed him—"Well, my lad, I remember you, what have you got to say for yourself this time?" "In troth, little enough my lord for you *kilt* my witness!"—"I kill your witness, fellow—what do you mean?" "No offence at all my lord, but sorrow a word of lie there's *in it*—we were all so flustrated at the last assizes that my poor Paddy wouldnt touch a drop ever since, except *the parliament*, and it finished him *fairly*—my lord, you know well t'd poison the devil" Appeals of this sort are by no means unfrequent. The following are the two last stanzas of the Irish "*John Barley Corn*:"

Never was philter form'd with such power
To charm and bewilder as this we are quaffing;
Its magic began when, in autum'ns rich hour,
As a harvest of gold in the fields it stood laughing
There having by nature's enchantment, been fill'd
With the balm & the bloom of her kind liest weather,
This wonderful juice from its core was distilled
To enliven such hearts as are here brought together!
Then drink of the cup - you'll find there's a spell in
Its every drop' gainst the ills of mortality—
Talk of the cordial that sparkled for Helen,
Her cup was a fiction, but this is reality.
And though, perhaps—breathe it to no one—
Like caldrons the witch brews at midnight so awful,
In secret this philter was first taught to flow on,
Yet—'tisn't less potent for being unlawful.
What, though it may taste of the smoke of that flame,
Which in silence extracted its virtue forbidden—
Fill up—there's a fire in some hearts I could name,
Which may work too its charm though now lawless and hidden.
So drink of the cup—for oh there's a spell in
Its every drop 'gainst the ills of mortality—
Talk of the cordial, that sparkled for Helen.
Her cup was a fiction, but this is reality.

We are not fond of accusing poets and particularly such poets as Mr. Moore, of any thing like plagiarism. He is too original to become an imitator of any one—too rich in his own stores to draw upon the coffers of another, but there certainly is a singular, and rather suspicious coincidence in one of the songs of this number, and the lines which we annex, and which are selected from a pretty, and rather unjustly neglected poem, published by Murray in 1813.

Ne'er ask the hour—what is it to us
How time deals out his treasures?
The golden moments lent us thus,
Are not *his* coin, but Pleasure's,

If counting them over could add to their blisses,
I'd number each glorious second;
But moments of joy are, like Lesbia's kisses,
Too quick and sweet to be reckon'd.

Then fill up the cup—what is it to us
How Time his circle measures?
The fairy hours we call up thus,
Obey no wand but pleasure's!

Young Joy ne'er thought of counting hours,
Till Care, one summer's morning,
Set up, among his smiling flowers,
A dial, by way of warning.

The parallel lines to which we allude are these,
Fronting the ocean, but beyond the ken
Of public view and sounds of murm'ring men,
Of unhewn roots composed, and knarled wood
A small and rustic oratory stood—
Two mossy pines, high bending, interwove
Their aged and fantastic arms above.
In front, amid the gay, surrounding flowers,
A dial counted the departing hours,
On which the sweetest light of summer shone—
A rude and brief inscription mark'd the stone—
To count, with passing shade, the hours,
I placed the dial mid the flowers
That one by one, came forth and died,
Blooming and withering by its side.
Mortal, let the sight impart
Its pensive moral to thy heart.

The coincidence cannot fail to strike the reader; it may however certainly be altogether accidental. The name of the poem is "The Visionary." There are a number of other very beautiful poems, which our limits will not allow us to select. The poem called the "Parallel" is extremely touching, and quite characteristic of the author. In taking our leave of this volume, which we recommend to all who have "music in their souls." We cannot conclude better than by noticing the great simplicity and beauty of the air to which the words, "Oh banquet not" are set, and by quoting, the following fine hymn, which we wish the Neapolitans could have heard in their ranks before they relinquished the last hope of freedom forthe land of song.

Oh the sight entrancing,
When morning's beam is glancing
O'er files, array'd
With helm and blade,
And plumes, in the gay wind dancing?
When hearts are all high beating,
And the trumpet's voice repeating
That song, whose breath
May lead to death,
But never to retreating!
Oh the sight entrancing,
When mornings beam is glancing,
O'er files array'd
With helm and blade,
And plumes, in the gay wind dancing?
Yet, 'tis not helm or feather—
For ask yon despot, whether
His plumed hands
Could bring such bands
And hearts as ours together,
Leave pomps to those who need 'em—
Adorn but man with freedom,
And proud he braves
The gaudiest slaves
That crawl, where monarchs lead 'em,
The sword may pierce the beaver,
Stone walls in time may sever.
'Tis heart alone,
Worth steel and stone,
That keeps men free for ever!
Oh that sight entrancing,
When the morning's beam is glancing
O'er files, array'd
With helm and blade,
And in Freedom's cause advancing!

Varieties.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFLICT.—Extract of a letter from Lieutenant COLLETT, in the Company's service, in the Presidency of Bombay, to his sister in England; it exhibits evidence of unshaken courage and intellectual readiness, scarcely to be equalled:—"In the beginning of May, 1815, our army, from the hotwinds and bad weather, became so sickly that we were ordered into quarters. On the 6th of May we passed through a forest, and encamped on its skirts near a small village: the head man of which entreated us to destroy a tiger, which had killed seven of his men, was in the daily habit of stealing his cattle, and had that morning wounded his son. Another officer and myself agreed to attempt the destruction of this monster. We immediately ordered seven elephants, and went in quest of the animal, which we found sleeping under a bush. The noise of the elephants awoke him, when he made a furious charge on us, and my elephant received him on her shoulder; the other six turned about, and ran off, notwithstanding the exertions of their riders, and left me in the above situation. I had seen many tigers, and had been at the killing of them, but never so large a one as this. The elephant shook him off, I then fired two balls, and the tiger fell, but recovering himself, he made a spring at me. I escaped him, and he seized the elephant by her hind leg; then receiving a kick from her, and another ball from me; he let go his hold, and fell a second time. Thinking he was by this time disabled, I very unfortunately dismounted, intending to put an end to his existence with my pistols; when the monster, who was only crouching to take another spring, made it at that moment, and caught me in his mouth; but it pleased God to give me strength & presence of mind. I immediately fired into his body, and finding that had little effect, used all my force, happily disengaged my arm; and then directing my pistol to his heart, I at length succeeded in destroying him, after receiving twenty-five severe wounds." Lieutenant COLLETT was so much hurt as to be obliged to retire from the service of the field. This action did not escape the notice of the marquis of HASTINGS, and the Lieutenant has been appointed to a post less liable to exertion.—(*Carelisle Patriot.*)

Poetry.

VERSES.

Written by the Right Honourable George Canning, when a young man, and placed, by him, on the plate of a young lady, on the morning of her marriage, she having, a few days before, presented him with a piece of plush to make a pair of shooting-breeches of.

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When all, on this auspicious day,
Well pleased, their grateful homage pay,
And sweetly smile, and softly say
A thousand pleasant speeches,
My muse shall touch her tuneful strings,
Nor scorn the gift her duty brings,
A pair of shooting-breeches.

Soon shall the tailor's mystic art
Have fashion'd them in every part,
And made them tight, and spruce, and smart
With twenty thousand stitches:
Then mark the moral of my song,
Oh may your loves but prove as strong,
And wear as well, and last as long,
As these my shooting-breeches.

And when, to ease this load of life,
I take unto myself a wife,
I ask nor rank nor riches;
Temper like thine alone I pray,
Temper like thine, serene and gay,
Inclined, like thine, to give away,
Nor wear, thyself, the breeches!

SONG.

Oh! Love doth dwell,
Like Truth, in a well;
Of late I found the urchin:
But ah! fair maid,
Too dear I've paid
For all my busy searching.

For when I spied
Him in the tide,
The truant archly beckon'd,
And rash to win,
I soon was in
Much deeper than I reckon'd.

Know'st thou the spring,
Where Love his wing
Bathes ever sweet and sly?
Canst thou not guess
The wizard place?
'Tis, Lady, in thine eye.

Let others skim
Sweets from the brim,
And glory when they've got 'em,
While Love and I
Together lie,
Like pebbles, at the bottom.

Y.

TWENTY-SIXTH LOTTERY, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE City of Calcutta.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING, Friday, January 25. 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5648 Prize of 5,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 2946 Prize of 1000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 569 3599 3971 4501 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 2445 2640 3304 4825 6266 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

BLANKS.

2	8	14	15	35	46	68	76	101
103	113	119	126	143	175	185	191	194
200	201	225	271	299	307	326	328	332
335	337	342	364	366	380	404	419	428
439	444	449	462	482	484	487	508	513
514	530	542	546	550	578	585	615	618
663	685	690	696	710	711	713	722	725
731	739	744	746	755	790	794	801	841
849	863	868	882	904	909	933	934	963
978	999							
1022	1033	1041	1058	1082	1086	1087		
1088	1120	1142	1197	1198	1201	1211		
1230	1298	1300	1301	1343	1355	1359		
1371	1376	1385	1392	1403	1428	1467		
1487	1501	1502	1505	1536	1552	1596		
1627	1644	1646	1671	1673	1693	1695		
1712	1732	1753	1783	1797	1798	1816		
1819	1825	1835	1858	1885	1942	1947		
1954	1974	1978						
2015	2019	2021	2028	2036	2046	2059		
2116	2130	2134	2136	2158	2187	2206		
2221	2227	2263	2283	2294	2319	2342		
2337	2424	2448	2449	2453	2457	2510		
2540	2548	2550	2561	2608	2610	2671		
2681	2688	2692	2719	2724	2734	2812		
2826	2828	2836	2842	2848	2853	2854		
2857	2858	2866	2871	2886	2899	2909		
2913	2919	2929	2967	2997				
3002	3011	3015	3020	3024	3029	3050		
3078	3079	3086	3107	3109	3114	3123		
3137	3148	3182	3185	3201	3217	3261		
3272	3280	3312	3362	3385	3392	3430		
3467	3482	3495	2514	3521	3532	3564		
3567	3573	3594	3643	3688	3722	3734		
3759	3772	3774	3782	3830	3845	3897		
3913	3945	3947	3956	3980	3987	3994		
4005	4021	4034	4036	4045	4047	4050		
4062	4089	4099	4104	4113	4147	4156		
4170	4230	4236	4250	4273	4277	4284		
4287	4296	4298	4347	4358	4381	4382		
4385	4394	4398	4407	4408	4409	4412		
4427	4436	4447	4448	4455	4494	4495		
4517	4521	4549	4587	4613	4628	4639		
4659	4666	4697	4709	4735	4742	4745		
4748	4758	4770	4777	4849	4861	4892		
4901	4918	4919	4933	4942	4983	4984		
4996								
5001	5011	5020	5025	5034	5044	5058		
5061	5074	5082	5099	5118	5158	5169		
5180	5181	5186	6195	5223	5236	5263		
5271	5274	5297	5303	5316	5322	5348		
5354	5374	5378	5384	5387	5389	5396		
5416	5418	5440	5445	5496	5505	5514		
5531	5536	5541	5579	5614	5620	5635		
5644	5650	5652	5697	5668	5713	5725		
5780	5793	5799	5800	5837	5844	5872		
5873	5890	5891	5894	5910	5916	5940		
5945	5981	5984	5988					
6001	6014	6027	6044	6066	6076	6124		
6138	6190	6203	6211	6218	6247	6256		
6279	6302	6315	6326	6329	6346	6352		
6358	6370	6398	6399	6421	6425	6443		
6446	6463	6465	6483	6487	6492	6495		

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING, Monday, January 28, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5573 Prize of 60,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1028 1381 1727 2081 2159 2679 2981 4087 5883 and 6064 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

BLANKS.

1	41	48	54	77	84	104	166
177	187	197	213	219	232	236	256
260	276	301	303	309	347	359	363
369	433	434	441	442	458	474	479
483	510	533	552	557	570	580	583
605	620	650	656	658	664	677	717
727	758	781	806	876	893	905	940
946	952	972					
1014	1019	1050	1053	1109	1125	1146	
1181	1196	1220	1239	1248	1321	1331	
1352	1363	1378	1422	1432	[illegible]	1462	
1461	1555	1589	1595	1605	[illegible]9	1654	
1656	1664	1670	1676	1707	1741	1748	
1750	1756	1761	1833	1844	1869	1893	
1908	1914	1941	1955	1971	1984		
2026	2035	2043	2044	2062	2072	2112	
2141	2150	2242	2250	2312	2334	2350	
2362	2371	2376	2394	2477	2478	2485	
2492	2494	2497	2504	2511	2513	2567	
2569	2573	2582	2591	2614	2618	2670	
2694	2709	2723	2729	2750	2773	2785	
2797	2827	2867	2953	2959	2973	2993	
3000	3007	3010	3013	3062	3127	3140	
3144	3172	3176	3229	3233	3243	3244	
3254	3310	3327	3329	3341	3379	3412	
3420	3425	3433	3444	5449	3453	3496	
3499	3529	3535	3537	3539	3593	3618	
3677	3699	3704	3715	3719	3723	3745	
3769	3784	3801	3820	3867	3869	3882	
3884	3920	3969	3976	3998			
4009	4015	4024	4026	4035	4055	4060	
4075	4079	4090	4092	4098	4112	4198	
4221	4225	4240	4248	4266	4267	4295	
4307	4337	4339	4373	4377	4390	4411	
4434	4444	4474	4487	4489	4508	4525	
4555	4564	4582	4593	4622	4654	4668	
4679	4803	4806	4809	4835	4865	4886	
4893	4928	4930	4938	4948	4965	4969	
5008	5037	5083	5091	5119	5154	5165	
5179	5193	5214	5249	5265	5280	5286	
5289	5291	5305	5310	5332	5346	5353	
5361	5386	5391	5399	5403	5417	5439	
5444	5481	5482	5494	5515	5557	5630	
5634	5639	5645	5673	5714	5719	5778	
5784	5787	5810	5812	5820	5835	5850	
5862	5895	5901					
6026	6042	6069	6073	6093	6119	6222	
6223	6232	6236	6254	6268	6304	6323	
6339	6362	6377	6379	6380	6393	6418	
6460	6469	6488					

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING, Wednesday 30th January 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 505 Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
Nos. 4957 and 5207 Prize of 1,000 Rs. each.
No. 4127 Prize of 500 Rupees.
Nos. 160, 524. 597, 911, 1532, 1593, 1779, 2255, 2622, 3121, 3126, 3505, 3908, 4822, 4514, 4663, 3877, 5495, and 6333, Prize of 250 Rupees each.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING, Friday 1st February 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 491 Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 4071 Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 3647 Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 424 5219 5911 and 6482 Prizes of 500 Rupees. each.
Nos. 224 352 427 643 768 1478 1898 2735 3474 3828 4085 4086 4121 4167 5277 6155 and 6341 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

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